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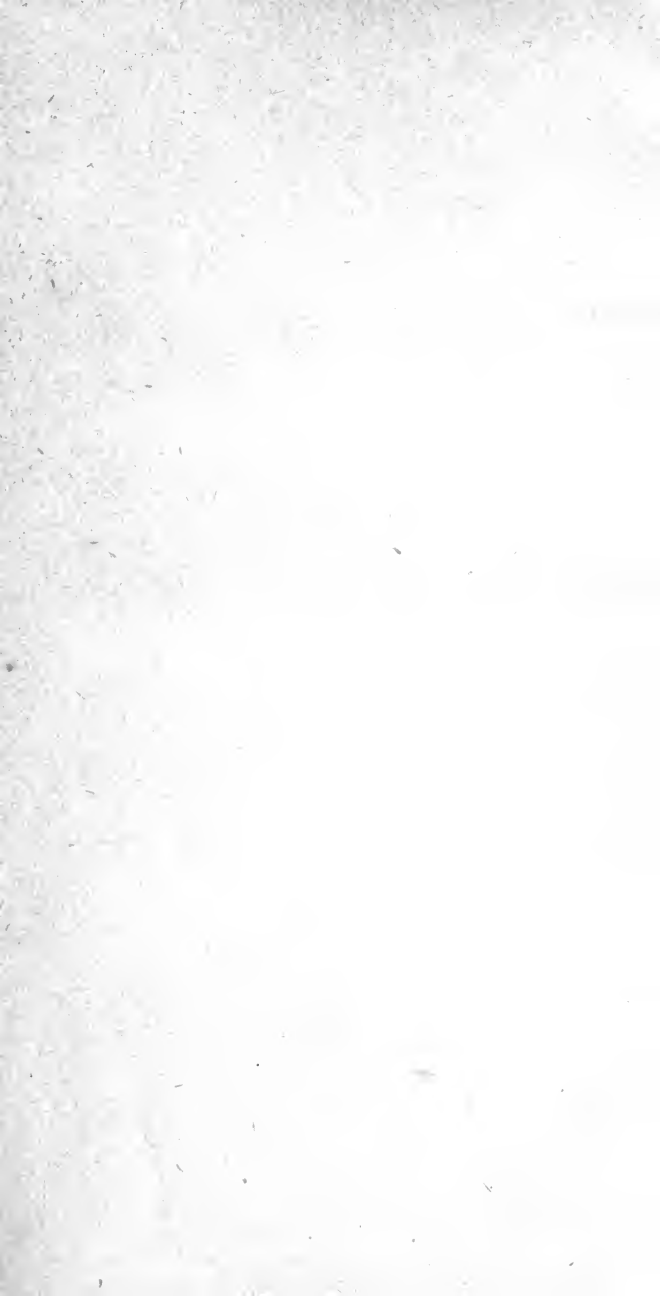
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**THE
PRESIDENT'S TOUR.**



A
NARRATIVE
II

OF
A TOUR OF OBSERVATION,

MADE DURING THE SUMMER OF 1817,

BY

JAMES MONROE,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

THROUGH

THE NORTH-EASTERN AND NORTH-WESTERN
DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNION:

WITH A VIEW TO

THE EXAMINATION OF THEIR SEVERAL MILITARY
DEFENCES.

WITH

AN APPENDIX.



PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY S. A. MITCHELL & H. AMES.

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District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-ninth day of December, in the forty-second year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1817, Mitchell & Ames, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

“A Narrative of a Tour of Observation, made during the summer of 1817, by James Monroe, President of the United States, through the north-eastern and north-western departments of the union: with a view to the examination of their several military defences. With an Appendix.”

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, entitled, “An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.”— And also to the act, entitled, “An act supplementary to an act, entitled, ‘An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,’ and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

D. CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.



INTRODUCTION.

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A CONSIDERABLE degree of public interest having been excited by the late tour of the President of the United States, undertaken soon after his induction into office, and constituting one of the first important acts of his administration, the editor has thought himself warranted in the publication of the following account of its course, and of the events attending it. In the numerous addresses, delivered to him by the citizens, and in the replies which they received, the sentiments of the people, and the views of the executive, are constantly developed; and the preservation of these could in no way be more properly effected, than by collecting them under one general head, and blending them with intermediate descriptions of his journey, in the form and character of a Narrative.

During the late war with Great Britain, a practical opportunity was afforded to the government of the United States, to discover the relative importance of the defences erected along the frontier, dividing the American and British possessions, and the strength and utility of the various fortified places on the marine exterior. The frequent and sometimes successful, incursions of the late enemy, enforced the necessity of selecting new points for the erection of strong and efficient batteries, to protect

the country against future invasion; of demolishing such works, as were thence found to have been constructed in improper situations; and of concentrating the regular forces, at such positions as should render their co-operation speedy and effective.

Impressed with the magnitude of this subject, Mr. Monroe had no sooner passed through the forms of his inauguration, than he directed his attention to the means by which to accomplish so desirable an object. A mere theoretical knowledge would be insufficient for the consummation of his views; and, indeed, could not be entirely depended upon. Availing himself, therefore, of the experience acquired before the close of the late contest, he determined to engage in a personal examination of the situation, strength, and condition, of all the citadels and military posts in the northern and eastern departments of the union. To the early execution of this intention, he was urged, as he has himself intimated, by a desire to look into the economical expenditure of the public monies, which had been liberally appropriated by congress; to facilitate the completion of these measures; and to ascertain the propriety of adopting plans, suggested by the agents employed in the service of fortification.

Not long after the expiration of the congressional term, in the spring of 1817, the President entered upon this laudable undertaking, and prosecuted his route through all the principal towns and cities, which he had marked out for his first tour of observation. Departing from the capital, he passed

through Baltimore to the state of Delaware, to the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and the chief towns in Connecticut and Rhode Island, to Boston, and other parts of Massachusetts, to the capital, and other towns in New Hampshire, and through the province of Maine to the town of Portland. Thence he extended his journey westward through Vermont; inspected the works at Plattsburg; and passing through the forests, to the St. Lawrence, he embarked for lake Ontario; visited Sacket's Harbour, and Fort Niagara; and, advancing along the strait to Buffalo, sailed through Lake Eric, and landed at Detroit, the extremity of his tour. He took a direction thence through the woods of the Michigan territory, and through the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, towards the District of Columbia, where he arrived after an absence of more than three months.

From this long, laborious, and fatiguing journey, which the President had imposed upon himself as a public duty, many and great advantages will be derived, as well by the general community of the United States, as the particular districts of the country through which it was necessarily made. The persevering manner in which it was performed, and the entire accomplishment of its ulterior objects, are strong and certain indications of its beneficial results. With an alacrity paralleled only by the prompt aid of the citizens to accelerate his movements, the President inspected garrisons; examined fortifications; reviewed infantry regiments at cantonments;

and obtained a knowledge of the condition of the military arsenals and naval depots, along the Atlantic and inland frontiers. To these numerous duties, he added the desire to promote the prosperity of the people; to correct abuses in the public offices; to avert the calamities incident to any future period of hostilities; to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes of society; and to unite and harmonize, the sentiments and affections, of the citizens of one section with those of another. These desirable and happy consequences could not be achieved, without infinite labour, excessive fatigue, and numberless privations; all which were greatly increased, by his determination to return to the capital, through a succession of forests, wildernesses, and Indian settlements, intervening between Detroit and the settled parts of the state of Ohio. In traversing this district of the union, the President encountered all the difficulties attendant upon bad roads, and the impediments of deep mires and unbridged streams. His fare too was not of the most sumptuous kind, and he frequently slept, with his suite, in Indian huts, his great coat and saddle serving the purposes of bed and pillow, and his person guarded only by the chiefs of the different tribes. He sustained, however, all the inconveniences of comfortless lodgings, and unpleasant and fatiguing travelling, without any abatement of that cheerfulness, and sense of public duty, manifested in the commencement of his tour, the advantageous results of which will long be remembered and acknowledged by the nation.

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A

NARRATIVE

OF

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

CHAPTER I.

The President leaves Washington—arrives at Baltimore—visits North Point and Fort M'Henry—is addressed by the Corporation—leaves Baltimore and enters the state of Delaware—lands at Fort Mifflin—proceeds thence to Philadelphia—addressed by the Cincinnati—visits the Navy Yard, the Franklin Seventy-four, and the Public Institutions.

AVAILING himself of a season of comparative leisure, the President left Washington City, on Saturday the 31st of May, with an intention of prosecuting the object of his tour, through the NORTHERN and EASTERN departments of the Union. His departure from the capital, was made in so unostentatious and private a manner, that most of the citizens were ignorant of that circumstance, until it was announced to them, by the daily Intelligencer, when he was already many miles on his journey. The ne-

cessity of his return to the seat of government, previously to the ensuing fall, made it incumbent on him to travel with as much celerity as the avowed purposes of his journey would permit; and, to do this, he was desirous to pass through the intermediate towns, with as much privacy as possible. The disposition of the citizens, however, did not, in this particular, coincide with his own, and his approach to Baltimore, being already anticipated by the citizens of that place, they determined that he should be publicly received, and conducted, by a military escort, to his quarters. A corresponding desire to receive the President in a manner suitable to his elevated rank, and with a respect due to his eminent public services, soon evinced itself in all the principal cities, through which he would be obliged to pass, and preparations were every where making, to pay him the highest possible honours.

Consistently with his own desire to avoid all kind of parade, he selected a moment for his entrance into the city of Baltimore, when its inhabitants would, in all probability, be engaged in their devotional exercises, and when he might repair to the apartments which had been provided for him, without being himself molested, and without attracting the attention of any part of the community. It was no sooner known, to a few individuals, that such were the President's contemplations, than intelligence was spread about the town, and a large cavalcade of citizens on horseback, and a troop of the city cavalry, immediately proceeded to the Washington road,

where they met the President, and, after an interchange of civilities, attended him to the Fountain Inn. Here he was welcomed by a number of the most respectable and distinguished citizens, and in the afternoon attended the church of the reverend Dr. Inglis.

Early on the following morning, accompanied by generals Smith, Winder, Stricker, and Swift, and a number of military officers, he visited the breast-works which had been thrown up for the defence of Baltimore, during the war, and thence repaired to the battle ground, at North Point. A personal view of this scene, must have been peculiarly interesting to the President, as well as to the gentlemen present, two of whom, generals Smith and Winder, had been attached to the troops within the line of fortification; and another, general Stricker, had the good fortune to command, in person, that division of the army, which on this spot, on the 12th of September 1814, sustained the conflict with the British regulars under colonel Brooke, the successor in command to major-general Ross, who fell soon after landing his forces, in a skirmish brought on by the American light party, under major Heath.

In this contest, the American militia, with the exception of the 51st regiment, and a few companies of the left battalion of the 39th, behaved with uncommon coolness and intrepidity, and general Stricker must have enjoyed much gratification, in the opportunity of verbally detailing, to the President of the United States, upon the same ground, the events of

a battle, which, setting aside the flight of the left flank, if it had a single fault, it was the fault of having been fought too long, and which relieved one of the most distinguished and patriotic cities in the union, from the desolating consequences of a visit from an enemy; established the character of the American arms; and saved millions of property from capture and destruction.

Having returned from this early excursion to his quarters in the city, the President was waited on by the mayor and corporation of Baltimore, by whom he was addressed in the following words:

“ Baltimore, June 2, 1817.

“ *To the President of the United States.*

“ Sir—We, the mayor and city council of Baltimore, embrace with great pleasure, this opportunity of personally congratulating the chief magistrate of the union on his arrival at this place.

“ Your determination, in the commencement of your administration, to visit several of the most important places in the union, is auspicious of happy consequences; not satisfied with previous knowledge, or second hand information, you are anxious that, on your part, nothing shall be wanting to promote the commonwealth.

“ That a city, which bore so conspicuous a part in the national defence, should first be honoured with the presence of the chief magistrate of the union, is

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

as flattering as it is national: and we sincerely hope that your observation of our position, and means of defence, may enable us before another war to bid defiance to any enemy.

“ When, sir, we review your long-tried, faithful, and able services; when we consider the increasing harmony and concord of the United States; when almost universal peace reigns among the nations; we augur great and lasting happiness to the United States, in giving full scope to the developement of her faculties in the arts and sciences, in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; and in the permanent exhibition of the advantages of a form of civil and political government, superior to any that has hitherto existed.

“ To our fellow citizens, it is a most interesting spectacle, to see the chief magistrate of this great and powerful nation, making an official tour through their country in the style of a private citizen, guarded only by the respect paid to the high station he occupies, and the affections of a virtuous people.

“ We, sir, wish you, in the sincerity of our hearts, a pleasant tour through the states; a happy return to Washington; a reputation and satisfaction in your presidency, equal to any of your predecessors; and finally, the reward of a well spent life in an eternal world.

“ We are, sir, with sentiments of very great respect, your obedient servants,

“ GEORGE STILES,
“ Mayor of the City of Baltimore.”

To which address this answer was made by the President :

“ To the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore :

“ Fellow citizens—The sentiments which you have communicated, have afforded me very great satisfaction. They are just, as to the objects adverted to, and to me, they are generous and kind.

“ It was impossible for me to approach Baltimore, without recollecting, with deep interest, the gallant conduct of her citizens, in the late war, and the happy results attending their exertions. The glorious victory which was achieved by her, and in which her citizens bore so distinguished a part, at a very important epoch, not only protected this patriotic city, but shed great lustre on the American name.

“ Experience has shown us our dangers, and admonished us as to the means of averting them. Congress has appropriated large sums of money, for the fortification of our coast, and inland frontier, and for the establishment of naval dock yards, and for building a navy. It is proper that those works should be executed with judgment, fidelity, and economy ; much depends in the execution, on the executive ; to whom extensive power is given, as to the general arrangement, and to whom the superintendence exclusively belongs. You do me justice in believing, that it is to enable me to discharge these duties with the best advantage to my country, that I have undertaken this tour.

“ From the increased harmony of public opinion, founded on the successful career of a government, which has never been equalled, and which promises, by a further developement of its faculties, to augment in an eminent degree, the blessings of this favoured people, I unite with you in all the anticipations which you have so justly suggested.

“ In performing services, honestly and zealously intended for the benefit of my fellow citizens, I shall never entertain a doubt of their generous and firm support. Incapable of any feelings distinct from those of a citizen, I can assume no style, in regard to them, different from that character; and it is a source of peculiar delight to me, to know, that while the chief magistrate of the United States, acts fully up to this principle, he will require no other guard than what may be derived from their confidence and affection.

“ JAMES MONROE.

“ Baltimore, June 2d, 1817.”

After this ceremony, in his own name, and in the name of the corporation, the mayor cordially invited the President to a public dinner, the acceptance of which, in consequence of his previous arrangements, and from motives of public concern, he felt himself obliged to forego.

At eleven o'clock of the same day, and attended by the same officers who had conducted him to the Point, he proceeded to the examination of the armament and garrison of FORT M'HENRY, which had

gallantly withstood the bombardment of the enemy, upwards of twenty-four hours. The batteries on that occasion, to be sure, had been opened, but the shot falling very far short of the assailants, the firing, from the fort, ceased, or was maintained, only at intervals, to show that the garrison had not sunk under the tremendous showers of rockets and shells, incessantly thrown into the batteries; and thus painfully situated, without the power of retaliating the attack, the brave and determined soldiers endured their mortification, with an unyielding spirit, during the whole bombardment, which continued until seven o'clock of the morning of the fourteenth. One of the late papers of that city observes: "Had colonel Armistead, who was then, and is now the commanding officer of the fort, been told in the year 1814, that in the year 1817, he would have witnessed on that very spot, then shaken by the exploding thunders of the enemy's fleet, the presence of the chief magistrate, congratulating him on the issue of that event, how exhilarating would then have been his sensations."

On entering the fort the President was received with a federal salute, and after finishing his examination of its condition, he was escorted to Whetstone Point, where the third brigade of Maryland militia, under general Sterrett, formerly of the 5th regiment, had assembled for the purpose of being reviewed. The field was covered with people of every rank, among whom the appearance of the

chief of the republic, produced general and lively satisfaction.

In the course of the afternoon the President visited the Washington Monument, at Howard Park, and the City Monument, at Washington Square, and at five o'clock he received, at his quarters, the personal salutations of the officers of general Sterrett's brigade.

The President, after experiencing these warm and patriotic attentions, departed from Baltimore at seven o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 4th of June, in one of the steam boats which had been chartered, by the corporation, for his exclusive use and accommodation, and to which he was accompanied by the municipal authorities of the city.

In the evening of that day he arrived at Newcastle, on the Delaware, where he was met by commodore Murray, and captain Stewart, of the Franklin 74, and a number of other officers and citizens. The following day (Wednesday) he was occupied in visiting the Pea Patch, and other points of contemplated military and naval defence, and receiving from the citizens of the state of Delaware every demonstration of respect.

Suitable arrangements had previously been made by the naval, military, and civil authorities at Philadelphia, to receive him with all proper marks of distinction; and the barge of the Franklin, properly decorated, and manned by sixteen expert seamen, handsomely arrayed in uniform, was in attendance at Fort Mifflin, to convey him from that garrison to

the city. Early on the morning of Thursday the 6th, the President landed at Fort Mifflin, where he was received by colonel Moses Porter, the military commander of the district, under a national salute, and having finished the inspection of the fort, he was immediately conducted to the barge, and accompanied by his suite, (General Swift of the United States engineers, and his secretary, Mr. Mason,) and the officers already mentioned, he was rowed up the river Schuylkill, and about three o'clock on the afternoon arrived at Gray's ferry, where he was received by the volunteer cavalry of Philadelphia, and a large assemblage of citizens on horseback. After partaking of some refreshment, he proceeded towards the city, along the Hamilton road, accompanied by the escort. On his arrival at High street bridge, a federal salute was fired by the company of flying artillery, under captain Richard Bache, and on crossing he received the honours due to the commander in chief, from the brigade of infantry under brigadier-general Thomas Cadwallader, who had himself attended the President from Gray's ferry.

The brigade, which on this occasion exhibited an unusually brilliant appearance, both as to numbers and equipment, was composed of a battalion of artillery under lieutenant-colonel A. M. Prevost, captain Bache's company of flying artillery, a battalion of infantry under colonel Clement C. Biddle, and a detachment of riflemen. The cavalry escort was commanded by captain William Rawle, the command of whose company (the 2d cavalry,) devolved on lieu-

tenant John Hall, assisted by cornet E. S. Fullerton.

The whole of the troops having been reviewed by his excellency, and the line of march being formed, the procession entered the city through the principal streets. As they approached the more populous neighbourhoods, the crowd of spectators which had been accumulating during his progress, became very great, and the windows of the houses, as he passed, were filled with the beauty and fashion of the city. The President, having alighted at the Mansion House hotel, was conducted by several distinguished citizens, to the apartments prepared for his reception, where he was immediately waited upon by the officers of the first brigade of Pennsylvania militia, as also by the officers of the brigade which had escorted him.

On the following morning, at six o'clock, the President, accompanied by his suite, visited the Academy of Fine Arts; and after having breakfasted, he was waited upon by Robert Wharton, esq. mayor, Joseph Reed, esq. recorder, and the presidents of the select and common councils, who, after expressing their warmest congratulations on his arrival in the city, and their regret, that his short stay would preclude their rendering him further civilities, accompanied him through the public prison, with the economy and discipline of which, he expressed much satisfaction. He then visited the Pennsylvania Hospital, Peale's Museum, and Mr. Sully's Gallery of Pictures.

About ten o'clock he was received at the navy yard. On his arrival on board the Franklin seventy-four, a federal salute was fired from that vessel, and at his departure the salute was repeated. A large number of citizens were invited on board by captain Stewart, who had an elegant collation prepared for his distinguished guest, and the company.

When the President returned to his quarters, the officers of the Cincinnati presented to him the following address:

“ To James Monroe, President of the United States.

“ Sir—Embracing the occasion which your attention, as chief magistrate, to the military defences of the United States has afforded, it is with peculiar pleasure that the members of the Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati, a portion of the surviving few, who were your associates in arms during the war of the revolution, approach to renew their personal intercourse, and to assure you of their cordial support of the firm and impartial administration of the government, which by combining in its measures, domestic tranquillity, with the respect of foreign nations, they confidently anticipate, will promote the best interests of the United States, and insure to our citizens, the advantages of social harmony and individual happiness.

“ That you may participate those blessings, and enjoy the grateful esteem of a happy people, is a

sincere wish of your faithful friends and respectful fellow citizens.

“Signed by order, and by the unanimous vote of the society,

“D. LENOX, President.

“HORACE BINNEY, Secretary.

“Philadelphia, June 6, 1817.”

To this address the President answered:

“*To the Members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.*

“Fellow Citizens—In attending to the military and naval defence of the United States, nothing can be more gratifying to me, than to meet the surviving members of my associates in arms, who distinguished themselves in our revolutionary contest. I can never forget the dangers of that great epoch, nor be indifferent to the merits of those who partook in them.

“To promote tranquillity at home, and respect abroad, by a firm and impartial administration, are among the highest duties of the chief magistrate of the United States. To acquit myself in the discharge of these duties, with advantage to my fellow citizens, will be the undeviating object of my zealous

exertions. Their approbation will be the highest recompense which I can receive.

“JAMES MONROE.

“Philadelphia, June 6, 1817.”

A meeting had been previously called of the civil officers of the general and state governments, at the United States district court room, on the 5th of June, at twelve o'clock, noon; at which John Steele, esq. collector of the port of Philadelphia, was appointed chairman, and Peter A. Browne, esq. secretary. A report was presented by the committee of arrangements appointed at a previous meeting, in which they recommended the formation of a committee, to consist of seven United States' officers, and seven state officers, to wait on the President of the United States, and to tender him the congratulations of this meeting, on his visit to the city of Philadelphia. A motion was accordingly made and seconded, and it was unanimously *resolved*, that such a committee should be appointed. The following named gentlemen were selected.—John Steele, Robert Patterson, David Caldwell, William Duncan, William Jones, and James Glentworth, esquires, and Dr. John White; United States' officers.

Joseph B. M'Kean, John Goodman, Thomas Truxtun, Joseph Reed, Timothy Matlack, Jacob Rush, and Peter A. Browne, esquires; state officers.

It was also moved, that Thomas M'Kean, esq. late governor of the commonwealth, should be added

to the committee; but, it being ascertained that a severe indisposition would prevent Mr. M'Kean from leaving his house, his name was for that reason withdrawn, though it was immediately and unanimously resolved that it should appear on the minutes.

In conformity with these resolutions, the committee waited upon the President, and acquainted him with the proceedings of the meeting.

Among other objects of the President's inspection, during his stay in this city, were the Custom House, the Bank of the United States, and the vacant ground at the Drawbridge, proposed as the scite for the erection of a new Custom House. He had taken an opportunity also, to visit the late governor M'Kean, Mr. Thomas Willing, and the widow of Robert Morris, esq. whose eminent financial services, during the revolutionary war, still live in the memory of his survivors.

CHAPTER II.

The President leaves Philadelphia and arrives at Trenton—reflections on his visit there—addressed by the recorder—proceeds to New Brunswick—to Elizabethtown Point—arrives at the seat of the Vice-President on Staten Island—New York—resolutions of the Common Council—address of the Corporation—of the Cincinnati—visits Castle Williams, the fort at Bedlow's Island, and Brooklyn Heights—inducted into the New York Institute—address of Mr. Clinton.

HAVING first visited the Mint of the United States, on Saturday the 7th inst. the President left Philadelphia, and accompanied by general Swift, Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, the district attorney for Pennsylvania, and his private secretary, Mr. Mason, proceeded on his route towards Trenton, the capital of New-Jersey, and the scene of his own individual gallantry, in the memorable attack, made by general Washington, at that place, upon the Hessians under colonel Rahl, on the 25th and 26th of December 1776. He reached the bridge, which crosses the Delaware below that city, sometime after sunset, and, his approach having been anticipated, he was received there by the

municipal authorities, attended by a large concourse of citizens, and the volunteer troops of Trenton, under the command of captain Rossell. Approximating the ground upon which he had bled in the defence of his country, at a brilliant epoch of the revolution, the feelings with which the President must have been inspired, may readily be conceived. To the successful result of the battle of Trenton, he had greatly contributed, in the capacity of a lieutenant, at a six gun battery; and was severely wounded in the shoulder, in a charge afterwards made upon the enemy's artillerists, in which they were driven from their post, with the loss of two pieces. With this wound he was confined upwards of two months, at the mansion of Judge Wynkoop, in Bucks county (Pennsylvania), at an inconsiderable distance from the scene of action. Forty years had elapsed since the period of that important and memorable event, and the subaltern officer, who was then distinguished by his active patriotism, now approached the theatre of his youthful enterprise, as the head of the nation, whose independence he had contributed to establish.

His arrival was announced by the ringing of bells, and the discharge of a piece of field artillery, under the direction of captain Yard. From the bridge he was conducted by the military escort, to his quarters, in the city, in front of which a *fue-de-joie* was fired. The civil authorities having soon after called, to offer their respects, the honourable Mr. M'Neely, mayor, and Charles Ewing, esq. recorder of the city, and aldermen Broadhurst, Taylor, and Smith, were

presented to the President, when the recorder delivered the following extemporaneous address.

“ Sir—The mayor and city council, and through us the citizens of Trenton, present to you their most unfeigned respects; congratulate you on your arrival; and give you a most cordial welcome to this city, the scene, sir, of some of the services you have rendered our country. We most sincerely wish you the enjoyment of health, a long life, and a prosperous administration.”

To which Mr. Monroe immediately replied:—
“ That he felt very sensibly, the kind attention on the part of the authorities of the city of Trenton; the place where the hopes of the country were revived, in the war of the revolution, by a signal victory obtained by the troops under the command of general Washington, after a severe and disastrous campaign. That he was well acquainted with the patriotism of the citizens of Trenton, and indeed of Jersey, for none suffered more, or displayed greater patriotism, in our revolutionary contest.” He concluded, “ I beg you to accept my best wishes for your continued prosperity and happiness.”

The remainder of the evening was occupied, in receiving the congratulatory visits of the most distinguished citizens, and several public officers, among whom was captain Charles Stewart of the navy. On the following morning, Sunday, the

President, accompanied by his suite, attended divine service, at the Presbyterian meeting-house.

On Monday, the 9th, he left Trenton, escorted by the light infantry, and two troops of horse from the neighbourhood, under captains Smith and Howell, who proceeded with him several miles on his route. As he approached New Brunswick, he was met by a committee of citizens, at the head of which was chief justice Kirkpatrick, and by several companies of military, by whom he was attended into the town. On his arrival at the inn, where the procession halted, the chief justice presented, in a short address, the congratulations of the citizens of New Brunswick, upon his arrival among them, and assured him of their best wishes, for his personal welfare, and the successful execution of the important trust confided to him, as the chief magistrate of the nation.

After remaining a short time, the President pursued his route, still attended by the military, and accompanied by governor Williamson, and some gentlemen from Elizabethtown, who met him at New Brunswick. He arrived the same day at Elizabethtown Point, whence he passed to Staten Island, in the steam boat *Atalanta*, and at half past six o'clock reached the seat of vice-president Tompkins. The revenue cutter *Active*, under captain Cahoon, fired a salute on the occasion, which was immediately succeeded by two salutes from the batteries at the Narrows. From the rapidity with which his excellency had hitherto travelled, he was much fatigued

and exhausted, and accordingly he spent the whole of the following day at the vice-president's residence, in a private manner.

At an early hour on the morning of the 11th, the steam boat Richmond, captain Bartholomew, having on board a committee of the corporation, consisting of aldermen Smith, Barkett, Stevens, Arkley and Schieffelin, with majors-general Morton and Mapes, and their suites, proceeded to Staten Island, for the purpose of conveying the President to New York. At ten o'clock, accompanied by the vice-president, general Swift, his secretary, and captains Evans and Biddle, of the United States navy, he embarked under a salute from the United States brig Saranac. With this vessel, and the revenue cutter before mentioned, in attendance, the Richmond made sail for New York, and upon passing Castle Williams, a national salute was fired from that fort. The Richmond anchored off the West Battery about twelve o'clock, and a barge, handsomely decorated for the occasion, was despatched to convey the company on shore. When his excellency landed, a number of official characters offered him their salutations. Horses having been provided, he then passed in review, attended by major-general Scott, and the military and naval officers, along a splendid line of military, composed of major-general Morton's division of artillery, and commanded by brigadier-general Stevens. When the review was ended, the President, escorted by colonel Werner's regiment of cavalry, together with the artillery, the

Governor's Guards, and another company of cavalry from Brooklyn, moved through Broadway to the City Hall, where he alighted, and received a marching salute.

The novelty of such an event, as a visit from a President of the United States, drew together an immense concourse of spectators, to behold his public entry. From the Battery to the Park, the houses along Broadway were crowded, and the entire multitude of people assembled, was supposed to exceed twenty thousand. The appearance and vivacity of the troops were such as to do them honour, and greatly contributed to the animation of the scene.

Some days before the arrival of the President, a meeting had been held of the common council of the city of New York, at which the following resolutions, being presented by alderman SMITH, were unanimously agreed to:

“Information being received that the President of the United States will arrive in this city in the course of a few days, and the common council, feeling themselves called on by a sense of duty, to pay every respect to the exalted station which he fills; and being also desirous of testifying the high sense which they entertain of his private and public worth; therefore,

“*Resolved*, That on the President's arrival in this city, the common council will assemble in their chamber, and, with their proper officers, will wait on his excellency, at such time as he shall appoint; that his

honour the mayor, be requested then, on behalf of this corporation, and of the citizens in general, to tender him our congratulations on his arrival; to testify to him the high respect, which the citizens of this place entertain for his public and private virtues; and to express to him as our sincere and ardent wish, that a gracious Providence may make him its peculiar care, and to its other blessings, may add that of witnessing the increasing happiness and prosperity of our beloved country.

“Resolved, That his excellency be requested to honour this corporation, by sitting for his portrait, to be placed in the gallery of portraits belonging to the common council.

“Resolved, That his excellency be respectfully invited to partake of a public dinner, to be provided under the direction of the committee of arrangement.”

Agreeably to these resolutions, J. Radcliff, esq. mayor, and the members of the common council, presented their congratulations to the President, immediately after he was shown into the apartment, appropriated to his use, in the upper story of the City Hall, in the following

ADDRESS.

“Sir—The mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New York, beg leave to present to you their sincere congratulations on your arrival in this city.

“ It is with pride and pleasure, that they see amongst them the chief magistrate of the nation, in the capacity of a private citizen, reposing himself, with just confidence, in the affections of a generous people; and are happy to embrace this opportunity, on behalf of themselves and their fellow citizens, to express to him the high sense they entertain of his private virtues and public services.

“ Called by the voice of a nation of freemen to the first office in their power to bestow, you can possess no higher evidence of their approbation of your past conduct, and of their confidence in the able and faithful discharge of the important duties assigned to your present station. Nothing can add to the force of this testimony, founded as it is, with uncommon unanimity, on the sense of a free and enlightened people.

“ We learn, with great satisfaction, that your present tour is connected with the object of carrying into effect, the measures of general defence, proposed by the congress of the United States, and that you have deemed them of sufficient importance to merit your personal attention. On this subject permit us to say, that our citizens feel a deep and lively interest. This state, from its local situation, and exterior frontier, is peculiarly subject to become the theatre of war; and the city of New York, whilst it affords the strongest temptation, is much exposed, from its natural position, to the attempts of a foreign enemy; although, in the late contest, it has not ac-

tually been assailed, we presume it may, without arrogance, be said, that the extraordinary and spirited exertions of our citizens, powerfully supported by the patriotic efforts of the people of this, and a neighbouring state, taught the enemy to believe, that such an attempt could not be made with impunity. The wisdom of our government is displayed by the measures now undertaken, to provide, in time of peace, the security required in war ; and we feel the highest confidence, that under your auspices, that security will be afforded for every future emergency. The present happy condition of our country, in general, demands our highest gratitude to the supreme Ruler of events, and opens to our view, great and interesting prospects. In a state of profound peace, after a conflict in which the rights of the nation have been exalted, we see a great people, united among themselves ; devoted to a government of their choice ; possessing a country as fertile as it is extensive ; evincing a spirit of enterprise, in the various employments of agriculture, commerce and manufactures ; ardent in the pursuit of science, and in cultivating the arts which adorn civilised society ; and advancing in population, power and wealth, with a rapidity hitherto unexampled ;—the destinies of such a people, with the blessings of Providence, cannot be anticipated, and defy calculation.

“ It is your happiness, sir, to have commenced your administration, at a period thus propitious and interesting ; and we have no doubt it will be your

great ambition, to bestow on these important objects, all the patronage in your power, and justify the high expectations which have been formed.

“That the pleasing prospects we have indulged, may be happily realized, and that your administration may, in all respects, effectually promote the best interests of the United States, and that you may long live to witness the prosperity of your country, and enjoy the esteem of a virtuous people, is the ardent wish of those, on whose behalf I have the honour to address you.

“In behalf of the corporation of the city, I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest esteem, your obedient servant,

“J. RADCLIFF.”

To this appropriate address, in which the principal objects of the tour were brought into view, the President made the subjoined reply.

“To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the City of New York.”

“Fellow Citizens—In performing a duty, enjoined on me by the constitution and laws of the United States, I cannot express the satisfaction, which I derive from the intercourse to which it leads, with so many of my fellow citizens; and from the opportunity it affords to behold, in person, the blessings which an all-gracious providence has bestowed upon them.

“In executing the laws which congress have wisely adopted, for the national defence, the Atlantic and inland frontiers of this state, by their exposed situation, are entitled to particular attention. I am aware, too, that this populous and flourishing city, presents, in time of war, a strong temptation to the cupidity of an invading foe. It is in the spirit of the laws which I am called to execute; it is in the spirit of the people, whom I represent, to provide amply for the security of every part, according to the danger to which it is exposed. In performing this duty, I shall endeavour to be their faithful organ.

“The present prosperous condition of our country is, as you justly observe, the best proof of the excellence of our institutions, and of the wisdom with which they have been administered.

“It affords, too, a solid ground, on which to indulge the most favourable anticipations as to the future. An enlightened people, educated in the principles of liberty, and blessed with a free government, bold, vigorous, and enterprising, in the pursuit of every just and honourable attainment; united by the strong ties of a common origin, of interest and affection; possessed of a vast and fertile territory; improving in agriculture, in the arts, and manufactures; extending their commerce to every sea; already powerful, and rapidly increasing in population, have every inducement, and every means, whereby to perpetuate these blessings to the latest posterity.

“The honourable termination of the late war, whereby the rights of the nation were vindicated,

should not lull us into repose; the events attending it, show our vulnerable points, and it is in time of peace that we ought to provide, by strong works, for their defence. The gallantry and good conduct of our army, navy, and militia, and the patriotism of our citizens generally, so conspicuously displayed in that war, may always be relied on. Aided by such works, our frontiers will be impregnable.

“ Devoted to the principles of our government, from my earliest youth; and satisfied that the great blessings which we enjoy, are, under divine providence, imputable to that great cause, it will be the object of my constant and zealous efforts, to give to those principles their best effect. Should I, by these efforts, contribute in any degree to the happiness of my fellow citizens, I shall derive from it, the highest gratification of which my mind is susceptible.

“ JAMES MONROE.”

When the ceremony with the municipal officers had been concluded, the Society of the Cincinnati was introduced to the President, and the following address was presented by one of its principal members.

“ *To James Monroe, President of the United States.*

“ Sir—The New York Society of Cincinnati, take this opportunity, when your important duties as chief magistrate of the United States, have procured for this city, the honour of a visit, to present to you the

assurances of their respect, and of their cordial disposition to support, with all their power, the measures which the wisdom of the government shall adopt, to promote the honour and welfare of our beloved country.

“Your presence, sir, recalls those patriotic emotions, in which the Society of Cincinnati originated; and as a distinguished individual among the officers of the revolutionary war, of which the society was composed, you are associated with the pleasing recollections, which we cherish, of the result of that ardent struggle.

“We beg you to accept our sincere wishes for your personal happiness, and the assurance of our high esteem and consideration.”

The pleasure with which the President received this address, is indicated in his reply.

“To the Members of the New York Society of Cincinnati.”

“Fellow Citizens—The opportunity which my visit to this city, in the discharge of important public duties, has presented, of meeting the New York Society of Cincinnati, with many of whom I was well acquainted in our revolution, affords me heartfelt satisfaction. It is impossible to meet any of those patriotic citizens, whose valuable services were so intimately connected with that great event, without recollections which it is equally just and honourable to cherish.

“In your support of all proper measures for a national defence, and the advancement of the public welfare, I have the utmost confidence. Those whose zeal and patriotism, were so fully tried in that great struggle, will never fail to rally to the standard of their country in any emergency.

“JAMES MONROE.”

The President was then escorted, by the cavalry, to the rooms prepared for his reception, in Gibson's Hotel, in Wall street, where he dined in company with several eminent characters. Among the guests were, the Vice-president of the United States, the honourable Dewitt Clinton, the honourable Rufus King, the military officers and their suites, the naval officers, General Ebenezer Stevens, colonels Willett and Platt, and major Fairlie. When general Stevens was presented to the President, the latter remarked, “that it gave him at all times peculiar pleasure, to take an officer of the war of independence by the hand.”

Various transparencies were exhibited in front of the City Hall, the New York Museum, and other public buildings, which were also brilliantly illuminated on the occasion, and in the midst of the exterior decorations of the Theatre, was a splendid full length portrait of the President.

Castle Williams, on Governor's Island, the fort at Bedlow's Island, and the navy yard, being the most prominent objects of the President's tour, upon this station, his first business on the morning of the

12th, was to go through the inspection of these several public works; in the performance of which, he was accompanied by major-general Scott, of the United States army. The customary salutes were fired on his arrival at each of these places. At half past one o'clock, he attended at the governor's room, in the City Hall, where he received the personal respects of a great number of citizens, after which, he dined with his relation, Mr. Knox, in Greenwich street.

In the afternoon of the same day, the Academy of Arts, the Hospital, the New Alms-house at Bellevue, and other public establishments, underwent his examination. In the evening he was attended to the Theatre by the members of the corporation.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, having elected Mr. James Monroe, to a fellowship, on the evening of Wednesday, the 11th of June, was especially convened, on the following Friday morning, for the purpose of receiving and initiating him. Accordingly, after having performed his tour around the fortifications on Brooklyn heights, his excellency repaired at the appointed hour to the New York Institute. The several apartments, containing the exhibitions of the Academy of the Fine Arts; the Mineralogical and Zoological cabinets; the Historical collections, &c.; were thrown open to him, and his suite, and his excellency Dewitt Clinton, president of the Institute, in behalf of the society, addressed him in the following manner:

“ Sir—As it has been the usage of this society,



to enrol among its members, such characters as are distinguished for their virtues, their intellectual powers, and their literary attainments, it affords me great pleasure to inform you, that you have been unanimously admitted an honorary member; the highest honour in our power to bestow; and it is peculiarly gratifying to find, that on this occasion, the honour which is conferred is reflected on the institution.

“Viewing, in the course of your past life, a certain pledge of an able and patriotic administration, we are fully persuaded, that you will always keep steadily in view, the great interests of literature and science, as inseparably identified with the honour, the glory, and the prosperity of our country.”

Being regularly inducted into the Institute, the President made an extempore reply, to this flattering address, which has been collected with as much accuracy as possible, in these words :

“Sir—I cannot express the sensibility I feel on this occasion.

“The high honour thus unanimously conferred, by the members of this respectable institution, will ever be cherished by me with grateful recollection; nor can I but be sensible to the flattering manner in which you, sir, have communicated this expression of their kindness.

“I beg leave to assure you, and the members of this association, that as far as my influence may extend, it shall be exerted in promoting the interests of science and literature, as among the most efficient

means of preserving the integrity of our republican form of government, and the honour of our country."

The meeting of the Institute being adjourned, the President visited the Orphan Asylum, the Penitentiary, and the State Prison, and dined with Mrs. Gouverneur, sister to Mrs. Monroe.

A meeting of the American Society for the Encouragement of American Manufactures, was held in the evening of this day, at the assembly room in the City Hotel, the proceedings of which, as they are intimately connected with the President's tour, and form a principal feature in its course, and as the subject itself is one of particular interest to all classes of society, are inserted at length, in the following chapter.

CHAPTER III.

Proceedings of the Society for the Encouragement of American Manufactures—Introduction of the President—Report of the Corresponding Committee—their Address—Election of Messrs. Adams, Jefferson, and Madison—their Letters—the President proceeds to West Point—returns to New York—inspects the Forts at the Narrows—visits Sandy Hook—departs for New Haven.

THE American Society for the Encouragement of American Manufactures, met on Friday evening, the 13th, at the assembly room in the City Hotel. Daniel D. Tompkins, president of the society, took the chair, supported by the vice-presidents, colonel Feu, and John Ferguson esq. The society being organized, James Monroe, president of the United States, was proposed as a member; whereon, the presiding officer suggested, that the usual form of ballot be dispensed with, and that James Monroe be received as a member. A motion to this effect was then made and carried unanimously. Messrs. Morris, Colden, and Pierson, were appointed a committee, to wait on the president of the United States, to inform him of his being elected, and to solicit the honour of his

attendance at the meeting; to which he politely assented, and being inducted by the committee, took his seat on the right of the presiding officer, who immediately rose, and in an extempore and eloquent address, assured his excellency, of the high sense entertained by the society, of the honour he conferred, by assenting to become one of its members, which created a confidence, that he would do all which he consistently could, to promote the views with which the society was instituted.

To which his excellency replied, with much eloquence and force, that he duly appreciated the objects of the institution, which were particularly dear to him, from their being intimately connected with the *real* independence of our country, and closed, with an assurance that he would use his efforts, as far as the general interest of the country would permit, to promote the patriotic and laudable objects of the society.

John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, were then separately proposed as members, and admitted unanimously, the usual form of ballot being, on motion, dispensed with.

The corresponding committee offered the following report, with an address from the pen of C. D. Colden esq. which were severally read.

“Report of the Corresponding Committee of the Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

“The corresponding committee, elected in pursu-

ance of the third article of the constitution, for the current year, respectfully report:—

“ That immediately after the meeting of the society, held on the 31st December, 1816, they took the speediest measures for carrying into effect the resolutions, respecting the printing and publishing the address then reported and adopted. They accordingly caused to be printed five thousand copies ; one of which was transmitted to the President of the United States, and one to each of the members of congress, and heads of departments of the general government, and to the governors and members of the legislatures of the states respectively, as far as the same was practicable.

“ Your committee, in further pursuance of the duties delegated to them, caused a memorial to be drawn up on behalf of the society, addressed to the congress of the United States, praying for the permanency of the duties imposed by the tariff: the prohibition of cotton goods, manufactured beyond the cape of Good Hope ; such revision and modification of the revenue laws, as might prevent smuggling, false invoices, and other frauds ; for a duty of ten per cent. on auction sales, with the exceptions therein stated ; for a recommendation to the officers of the army and navy, and to *all civil* officers, to be clothed in American fabrics ; that all public supplies for the army and navy might be of American manufacture ; and for such other protection as might place our mercantile and manufacturing interests beyond the reach of foreign influence.

“It is with pleasure and gratitude your committee have learned, that the war department, has given an entire preference to domestic manufacture, and as much, is confidently hoped from the department of the navy.

“Your committee elected a delegate to proceed with the same to the seat of government.

“Memorials of similar import, were drawn up by the merchants of this city, and by the citizens at large, respectively; and another member of your committee was deputed by the merchants, who also appointed a citizen of New York, then in the city of Washington, to co-operate with the delegates of this society, and caused the above named memorials to be laid before congress, with instructions to solicit and promote the objects of them, by their best endeavours.

“The delegates, on their way to the seat of government, took occasion to explain to certain respectable and influential citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore, the object, views, and motives of this society, and the nature of their mission: and had the satisfaction, during the short period of one day, in each of these cities, to witness the formation of kindred associations, whose proceedings have been long since made public; and which, by their intelligence, patriotism, capital, and character, have proved an inappreciable acquisition to the cause of domestic industry.

“During their residence in the city of Washington, the said delegates, with the aid and co-operation

of their colleague, made a similar, and no less successful appeal, to the citizens of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria; who, at a meeting convened by public notice, instituted and organized an association, entitled the *Metropolitan Society*,—the proceedings of this association have also been made public; and their zeal, influence, and respectability, have done much in rousing the spirit of inquiry, and promoting the true interests of their country.

“The delegates were heard with much attention by the committee of commerce and manufactures of the house of representatives, to whom the above memorials were referred, and *that* committee reported *in part* by a bill, for the continuance of the existing duties upon importations as prayed; and referred the other matters more *immediately connected* with the *revenue* to the *secretary of the treasury*; whose opinions, we think ourselves *authorized* to state, were in unison with the prayer of the memorialists. And although the lateness of the session, and the mass of unfinished business, prevented the immediate attainment of the objects desired, yet the wisest and most experienced in and out of congress, (the enlightened members of the committee of the house included) *were* of opinion, that nothing would be lost by the *delay*, as every day would offer new manifestations of the public sentiment, and the *circumstances* of the times be more *fully* developed, and operate as a law of necessity.

“It may be important also to state the friendly

intimation of the *committee* itself, that nothing would *more* conduce to *future* success, than an authentic collection of facts, tending to show the value of the property embarked in domestic manufactures, the *great* portion of which was jeopardized by the causes set forth, and the *loss* and *irreparable* injury the community *must* suffer from neglect, and indifference to so essential an interest. As *that* information could be best collected and embodied by the active industry of *this* and *other* societies, we mention as an additional stimulus to exertion and efforts well combined, and vigorously sustained, and we trust that all citizens, who prize the lasting independence of their country, who rejoice in its general and individual prosperity, will take pride and pleasure in sharing so generous a task.

“The two delegates who proceeded together from this city, were gratified, in returning through the town of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, to witness the formation of an association of citizens, possessed of every qualification to be useful; talent, influence, and capital. They were *there* as on the former occasions, invited to explain the view and tendency of their mission, and had the pleasure to find the *principles* of this institution, approved, adopted, and promptly acted upon by their respected fellow citizens.

“Numerous societies have coterporaneously and in rapid succession arisen throughout the union: many have announced themselves by publications full of energy and marked with intelligence. Regu-

lar communications have been transmitted to us from the societies at Wilmington, in the state of Delaware; Middletown, Hartford, and Litchfield, in Connecticut; Rome, and other places in the state of New York; and we have full authority to say that Ohio, Kentucky, New Jersey, Virginia, and Mississippi, will soon add their strength and weight to the common stock.

“ The most eminent journalists, without regard to political or party relations, have lent their unbought talents; and essays have appeared in their columns which would do honour to any country, or to any cause. The periodical publications of most acknowledged merit and extensive circulation, have likewise appropriated their labours to the service of their country; and, as far as their sphere extended, have put prejudice to flight and ignorance to shame.

“ A pamphlet has been completed by a judicious and masterly hand in the city of Philadelphia, from the report of the celebrated Alexander Hamilton, made by that statesman in the year 1790, when secretary of the treasury, by order of the house of representatives. This paper has been eminently serviceable, inasmuch as it brings back the judgment of the reader to the natural order of things, before the distorted and disjointed relations of the civilized world had *habituated* mankind to disturbed and crooked views, and fallacious reliances upon ephemeral hopes and transient speculations. It establishes principles, pure and unerring—and has the

merit not only of sage predictions, but of prophecies fulfilled.

“ It is impossible to notice *all* the valuable tracts that patriotic excitement has given birth to, within the short period since *our* institution led the way; the address of the society of Middletown, in Connecticut, and the report of the committee of Pittsburgh, reprinted by order of the house of representatives, are documents deserving much attention; and it is to be wished, that a collection of the most of these valuable tracts, should be embodied and preserved; they are so *many pledges* to the public, of the *faith* and *loyalty* of the citizens.

“ The address of the society has been reprinted and circulated in such abundance, in so many different forms, and noticed with so *much* favour, that it is impossible for us to retire from the *front* of the battle, where we first appeared, without some loss of character. It is our turn *now*, to take the next step in the field of generous emulation, and we should meet, *more* than half way, every overture to correspondence and co-operation. We should acknowledge our obligations for the confidence reposed in us, and for the light and instruction reflected upon us.

“ So far your committee have traced their progress in the execution of their trust; so far our bark has adventured with a favouring gale; for although we lament that some of our fabrics must suffer within *this year*, irreparable loss; yet we trust, that the *certainty*, with which they may count upon the fos-

tering care of the government, will in general restore courage, confidence, and credit; and enable the greater part, to ride out the storm. The immense losses, at which our markets are glutted, cannot endure for many years, and little can *he* see, who does not read the rising prosperity of our manufactures, at no distant day, and *with* it, the power, happiness, and security of this high favoured land.

“Your committee considering the interests of commerce and manufactures as inseparable and identical, cannot close this report without noticing an evil which has grown to an alarming extent.

“The present system of auction sales of recent date, in this country, and an anomaly in the history of commerce, has nearly exploded all regular business; and the auctioneer, whose office was formerly *subordinate* to that of the merchant, is now nearly the only seller; and *if subordinate to any*, merely to a foreign principal. If any sales are now made by the regular trader, they are occasional and supplementary.

“Commercial education, orderly habits, and sober pursuits, honour and good faith, too fatally yield to gambling speculations and fraudulent contrivances. The benefits, if any, that result from this extraordinary monopoly, dearly paid for by the ruin of a class, whose industry was the life of the community, and through them, in a greater or less degree, of the various and numerous description of persons, who, without being commercial, depend upon commerce for their support: and if once the

merchant disappears from the scene; if the source is once destroyed, the thousand channels which it fed, become dry and fruitless; the proprietor, the mechanic, the artist, the labourer, follow in the train, and must seek elsewhere for subsistence.

“Already has the public feeling remonstrated against this abuse; but the practice has still prevailed. The established merchant, it has been shown, must ever be unable to compete with the stranger who is charged with no contribution to the public service, subjected to no rent or household expenditure, none of the costs or charges of a commercial establishment, nor taxes nor impositions for the support of the government.

“Your committee, therefore, refer this subject to the most serious attention of the society, that the most suitable means of investigation may be adopted to substantiate its truth and to procure relief.”

ADDRESS.

“All who believe that the happiness and independence of our country, are connected with the prosperity of our manufactures, must rejoice to see the *chief magistrate* of the nation, honouring, with his presence, a society instituted for their protection and encouragement. Knowing that the manufactures of the United States cannot, in their *infant* state, resist the rivalship of foreign nations, without the *patronage* of the government, it is consoling to find, that he to whom the unanimous voice of a free people has

committed the highest office, has not only consented to become a *member* of our institution, but that he avails himself of the first opportunity, of giving it the countenance and support of his attendance.

“An incident like this may form a new era in the history of society. In other countries the influence of the magistrate is felt *only* from the operation of his laws, or through the instrumentality of his subordinate agents, while, on the other hand, he derives his information through intermediate channels. But *our happy constitution* places the people and their officers in such relations to each other, that they may have a mutual and direct intercourse; and we now behold the first magistrate of a great nation, seeking at its source the information, which will enable him to know the *wants* and *wishes* of the country. A life, devoted to the good of his country, gives us assurance, that it is only necessary to make him *acquainted* with what will promote its happiness, to insure *all* the support which may be derived from his high station. It is now too late to question the advantages of manufactures. All history shows us how much they have contributed to the prosperity of every state, where they have been encouraged. Indeed we find that in *some* instances, they have been the *sources* of all the wealth and power of a people. As they have *prospered* or *declined*, nations have *risen* or *sunk*. Even *wealth*, without manufactures, and commerce, has only served to *degrade* a great community, by the introduction of *that* luxury, which was purchased with the produce of inexhaustible

mines of gold. But it is not as they are *sources of wealth*, that an American must feel the deepest interest in the fate of our manufactures; they *more nearly* concern us, as they are connected with our *independence*. For how shall we avoid the *influence* of foreign nations, while we suffer ourselves to be *dependent* on them, not only for the *luxuries*, but the *necessaries* of life! Can *that* nation feel independent, which has no reliance but upon *foreign* hands for the fabrics which are to clothe her citizens? For manufactured materials which are necessary for the construction of their dwellings, and for the tools with which they are to cultivate their soil?

“But *such* has been our situation, (unknown almost to ourselves) until a jealousy of our prosperity *provoked* a war, which barred us from the workshops of England; and *then* we found we were in some measure obliged to rely on a *treasonable* trade, to clothe the armies, which met her on the field of battle. The very powder which generated the thunder of our cannon, was sometimes British manufacture, and the *striped bunting* may often have been from the *same* loom with the *cross of St. George*, over which it so frequently waved in triumph.

“*Such* a state of things, could not but awaken the spirit and enterprise of Americans. Amidst the agitations of war, while one part of the population was ranging itself under the military banners of our country; another devoted itself to her interest in *another* form. Manufactures arose, as if by enchantment—on every stream she formed for herself spa-

scious dwellings, and collected in them many thousands, who in no other way could contribute to the general weal. Those too young, or too old to bear arms, who had not strength for agricultural labours—the female, whose domestic services could be dispensed with in her family—found *here* a means of individual gain, and of adding to the public prosperity. In a short three years, the produce of our looms rivalled foreign productions, and the nation with which we were contending, felt *more* alarm from the progress of our manufactures, than she did from the success of our arms. But peace came. While we were at war, the warehouses of England were filled with the produce of the labour which a loss of market had enabled her to purchase at a depreciated price. The moment intercourse between the countries was opened, her hoarded stores were thrown upon us, and we were deluged with the manufactures which had been waiting the event. They could be sold without profit, because the foreign manufacturer thought himself fortunate, if he could realise the capital which he had been obliged to expend, to support his establishment while there was no sale for wares.

“ But he was content to bear a loss, because, in the words of an English statesman, ‘it was well worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation, in order by the *glut*, to stifle in the cradle, those *rising* manufactures in the United States, which the war had forced into existence.’ It would have been surprising, indeed, if our infant manufactures, the

establishment of which, had generally exhausted the capitals of those who embarked in them, could have sustained themselves under such circumstances without *any* aid or support from the government, without any means of countervailing the effects of the sacrifices which foreigners were willing to make for their destruction. How were they to maintain themselves? It was impossible—many of them sunk—but we hope, to rise again. The attention of the government, was too ardently directed during the war, to other *objects*, to perceive the policy or necessity of *that* protection, which the manufacturing interest did not *then* appear to want. But *now* that peace will leave our legislators free to consider and provide for the *real* independence, and *permanent* prosperity of our country; now, when we have at the head of our administration, a citizen, whose presence here this evening, assures us of the interest he takes in the objects of our institution, we may hope that American manufactures will receive all the countenance and support, that can be derived from the power of the government. Let that power be exerted only so far as to counteract the policy of foreign nations, and every American may be gratified in the pride of wearing the produce of the *American* soil, manufactured by *American* hands. *Again*, shall the surplus population of our great cities, and the feeble powers of women and children, find that means of useful and profitable employment, which manufactures *alone* can afford them. *Again* shall the patriotic and enterprising capitalist, find *advantages* in

devoting his means and mind to objects so calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of his country. And *again* shall foreign nations dread to see us rising to that *real* independence, which we never can in *truth* enjoy, while we depend on any but ourselves for the *first* necessities of life. The society beg leave to testify to the chief magistrate of the nation, the high sense they entertain of the honour he has conferred upon them by his presence at this time, and sincerely participate in the feelings, which have been so universally manifested on his visit to our city, and most cordially tender him their best wishes for his health and happiness."

The report and address being read, the President of the United States withdrew, and the society adjourned: first, however, having instructed the secretary to inform the new members, by letter, of their election. As the transactions, this evening, of the American Manufacturing Society, appear to have been an immediate result of Mr. Monroe's visit to New York, and the election, *at this moment*, of these gentlemen, as well as of himself, seeming to be a consequence growing out of his tour, it is deemed not only proper, but necessary, that the correspondence, which passed between the society and themselves, should be given in detail. The insertion of it will serve, also, to develope to the reader, the distinct views entertained, by these distinguished men, of such institutions.

"New York, June 14, 1817.

"Sir—The American Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, instituted in this city, sensible of the zeal you have uniformly displayed, in the promotion of every object, connected with the welfare and independence of our country, had the honour to elect you a member at their last meeting, convened on the 13th inst. for the purpose of initiating into the society, James Monroe, President of the United States.

"It would afford me the highest gratification to announce to the society, your assent to become one of its members.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, with respect and consideration, your obedient servant,

"D. LYNCH, jun."

"Quincy, June 23, 1817.

"Sir—I have received the letter, you did me the honour of writing to me, on the 14th of this month, announcing to me my election, by the American Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, instituted in New York, as a member: an honour made more illustrious by the presence of the President of the United States.

"Be pleased, Sir, to present my respects to the Society, and my thanks for the honour they have done me; and to assure them, if the best wishes of a man at eighty-one years of age, can promote the

wise purposes of their institution, I shall be a useful member. For according to my superficial view of political economy in civilized society, next to agriculture, which is the first and most splendid, manufactures are second, and navigation the third. With agriculture, manufactures, and navigation, all the commerce which can be necessary or useful to the happiness of a nation will be secured.

“Accept my thanks for the civility with which you have communicated the vote of the Society to their and your friend,

“JOHN ADAMS.

“D. LYNCH, jun. esq. Secretary of the American Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.”

“Monticello, June 26, 1817.

“Sir—I am thankful for the honour done me by an association with the American Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, instituted in New York. The history of the last twenty years has been a sufficient lesson for us all, to depend for necessities on ourselves alone; and I hope that twenty years more, will place the American hemisphere under a system of its own, essentially peaceable and industrious, and not needing to extract its comforts out of the eternal fires raging in the old world. The efforts of the members of your institution being necessarily engaged in their respective vicinages, I consider myself, by their choice, as but a link of union between the promoters there and here of the same patriotic objects. Praying you to pre-

sent to the Society, my just acknowledgment for this mark of attention, I tender to yourself the assurance of my great respect and consideration.

“TH: JEFFERSON.

“MR. LYNCH.”

“Montpellier, June 27, 1817.

“Sir—I have received your letter of the 18th inst. informing me that the American Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, has been pleased to elect me one of its members.

“Although I approve the policy of leaving to the sagacity of individuals, and to the impulse of private interest, the application of industry and capital, I am equally persuaded that in this, as in other cases, there are exceptions to the general rule, which do not impair the principle of it. Among these exceptions, is the policy of encouraging domestic manufactures, within certain limits, and in reference to certain articles.

“Without entering into a detailed view of the subject, it may be remarked, that every prudent nation will wish to be independent of other nations, for the necessary articles of food, of raiment, and of defence; and particular considerations applicable to the United States, seem to strengthen the motives to this independence.

“Besides the articles falling under the above description, there may be others, for manufacturing which, natural advantages exist, which require tem-

porary interpositions for bringing them into regular and successful activity.

“Where the fund of industry is acquired from abroad, and not withdrawn, nor withheld from other domestic employments, the case speaks for itself.

“I will only add, that among the articles of consumption and use, the preference, in many cases, is decided merely by fashion or habit. As far as equality, and still more, where a real superiority is found in the articles, manufactured at home, all must be sensible, that it is politic and patriotic to encourage a preference of them, as affording a more certain source of supply for every class, and a more certain market for the surplus products of the agricultural class.

“With these sentiments, I beg you to make my acknowledgments for the marks of distinction conferred on me, and which I accept from respect for the society, and for its objects, rather than from any hope of being useful as a member. To yourself, I tender my friendly respects.

“JAMES MADISON.”

The steam boat Chancellor Livingston, captain Wiswall, being in readiness to convey the President to West Point, he embarked on board that vessel, at ten o'clock on the morning of the 14th, attended by the mayor, and a deputation from the corporation.

At the moment of her departure, she was honoured with a salute of nineteen guns from the Saranac,

and Active cutter, which was repeated by the several forts on the Hudson. From the time of his arrival there, until the morning of Tuesday 17th, he was engaged in reviewing the pupils, at the military academy, in all the various branches of their education, and in examining Fort Putnam, and its dependencies. He returned to New-York, that evening, in the steam boat Paragon.

Proceeding from the head quarters of general Scott, at half past 11 o'clock, in the morning of the 18th, he embarked in an elegant barge, manned with sixteen oarsmen, for the United States steam frigate, Fulton the First, which had been anchored opposite the Battery several hours before. Upon ascending the deck, the usual salutes were fired, and in a short time, she was under way for the Narrows. Notwithstanding the prevalence of an adverse gale, and an unfavourable tide, this immense vessel reached the fortifications at that place in two hours. Upon landing at Fort Diamond, he was again saluted by the batteries of the steam frigate, and those of the garrison.

The inspection being over, and the President having expressed his satisfaction at the extreme neatness, good order, and discipline, prevailing throughout the different forts, he repaired to the seat of the vice-president, on Staten Island, and the steam frigate returned, at 7 o'clock that evening, to the navy yard. Whilst on board this frigate, the President was presented with his diploma from the Lite-

rary and Philosophical Society, by the honourable Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell.

On the 19th, accompanied by his excellency Dewitt Clinton, the governor elect, major-general Scott, the honourable Rufus King, colonel Humphreys, his honour judge Van Ness, (of the supreme district court,) general Morton, and others, he made an excursion to Sandy Hook, on board the steam boat Connecticut, captain Bunker, and at 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 20th, took his departure for New Haven, on board the same vessel, attended by the cutter and the Saranac.

CHAPTER IV.

The President arrives at New Haven—resolutions of the Citizens—Middletown—address of the Corporation there—the President proceeds to Hartford—address of the Citizens—he repairs to Springfield, and visits the United States Armory—receives a Committee from the Citizens—resolutions at New London—the President arrives there—is addressed by the Common Council—visits Fort Trumbull—the town of Groton and Fort Griswold—makes an excursion up the Thames—sails from New London—sleeps at Stonington, and arrives at Newport—proceeds thence to Providence.

THE people of New Haven, and others of the enterprising and patriotic towns of the state of Connecticut, were anxiously looking for the arrival of the President, upon their shores; and to apprise them of his approach, in time, arrangements were made between the authorities of New Haven, and the fort below, and the revenue cutter Eagle, captain Lee, to announce that event, either by the discharge of guns, or by some other convenient and proper signal. The disposition manifested by the citizens of New Haven, to evince their respect for

the chief magistrate, is strongly set forth in the following copy of proceedings, had at a general meeting, held on the 9th of June.

“At a meeting of the citizens of the town of New Haven, convened at the State House, for the purpose of concerting for the reception of the President of the United States, on his contemplated visit to this city: the honourable JAMES HILLHOUSE was called to the chair, and R. I. INGERSOLL, esq. chosen secretary, after which, the following resolutions were passed.

“*Resolved*, That the honourable Elizur Goodrich, Obadiah Hotchkiss, John H. Lynde, William Bristol, Elias Shipman, John Nicholl, and Eli Whitney, esquires, be and they are hereby appointed a committee, to make arrangements for the purpose of showing suitable respect to the President of the United States, on his expected visit to this city.

“*Resolved*, That as soon as the committee shall have agreed, upon the arrangement contemplated, they announce the same to the citizens, in such way as they shall think proper.

“*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Connecticut Herald.

“A true copy of the minutes.

“R. I. INGERSOLL, Sec’y.”

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th, the steam boat was descried from the fort, the commandant at which caused a signal to be made, which was repeated by the cutter, and in this manner intelligence

was communicated to the citizens of the approach of the boat. The cutter immediately got under way, sailed for the Connecticut, and, upon getting up under her stern, at 5 o'clock, dropped her colours and struck her top-sails, in testimony of respect to the President, and immediately fired a national salute. From the fort also a salute was fired by a party of volunteers under lieutenant Dickenson, and this was followed by another, from the battalion of artillery, stationed in the town, under captain Blake. When the Connecticut reached the shore, the committee, appointed at the general meeting, went on board, and in the name of all their fellow citizens, congratulated the President on his arrival at New Haven. Upon landing he was received by his excellency Oliver Wolcott, the governor of the state, who had rode to New Haven with his aids, majors Babcock and Huntingdon, for that purpose; between whom and the President, the usual interchange of civilities took place. Attended by Mr. Wolcott, the committee of arrangement, and several civil and United States military officers, he was then escorted to his intended quarters, at Butler's Hotel, by the Governor's Horse Guards, followed by a long train of citizens in procession.

The uniform volunteer companies of New Haven were next day reviewed by the President, after which he visited Yale College, and inspected the gun manufactory of Eli Whitney, esq.

The 23d, being Monday, preparations were made, and a suitable escort provided, to attend the chief

magistrate upon his route to the eastward. A deputation from Middletown, and the adjoining villages having previously waited on the President, to request the honour of his presence among them, he gave his assent to this arrangement, and, accordingly, abandoned his original intention, of pursuing the coast road to New London; and in company with governor Wolcott, and a number of citizens, set out on the route for Middletown by sunrise. He reached Durham, a distance of nineteen miles, about eight o'clock that morning. There he was met by the sheriff of the county, and eight of his deputies, bearing the insignia of their office, and by a committee of the citizens of Middletown. From this place he proceeded upon his journey without delay, and having attained a point, within two miles of the city, a salute of nineteen guns was fired to announce his approach. Having arrived in sight of Middletown, at the request of the committee he descended from his carriage, and with his suite consented to enter the city upon horseback. A line of procession was immediately formed, and the President approached the city amidst the salutations and rejoicings, of the soldiery, and the people. Passing over the bridge, the troops wheeled to the right and left, and a large collection of citizens, who were present to witness the scene, arranged themselves in regular files, at each side of the militia. When the procession moved through Main street, nineteen guns were again discharged, a peal was rung upon the bells, and a number of flags and ensigns were displayed. This

ceremony being concluded by a review of the troops, the President alighted at the Washington Hotel, where the mayor, aldermen, and common council were in readiness to receive him; and presented him with this address.

“ To James Monroe, President of the United States.

“ The mayor, aldermen, and common council of Middletown, present you their sincere congratulations upon your arrival in this place.

“ It is our delight and distinction, as citizens of the United States, to see among us the chief magistrate of our common country, wanting no other guards than public sentiment and reverence for the laws.

“ Appreciating the importance of establishments for territorial and maritime defence, we have the happiness of being assured, that your present tour has primary reference to considerations so interesting to the national rights, and national honour.

“ With this assurance, we cherish the hope, your progress may increase and confirm the harmony of opinion throughout the United States.

“ A. MILLER.

“ Middletown, June. 23, 1817.”

To this address the President answered.

“ To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Middletown.

“ Fellow citizens—Your kind and friendly reception commands my warmest acknowledgements.

“If I were a spectator only, instead of a party, to this scene, I should be deeply affected by it. There can be no spectacle more interesting to a generous mind, than that of a free and virtuous people, receiving with unfeigned confidence, a chief magistrate, deriving his office from their voluntary suffrages.

“Aware of the great importance of the establishment of adequate works, of territorial and maritime defence, it is my object, to give full effect to the provisions made by law, for those purposes. Should my efforts obtain the approbation of my country, and contribute in any degree to promote harmony of opinion among my fellow citizens, so necessary to their prosperity and happiness, I shall derive from their success the highest gratification.

“JAMES MONROE.”

In the course of the morning, the President and suite, attended by general Humphreys, the committee, and the sheriff, with his deputies, visited the several establishments of Messrs. North, Starr, and Johnson, employed in the manufacture of rifles, swords, and other small arms, for the United States service. Returning from this visit, the President partook of an elegant collation, and immediately after proceeded onward toward the city of Hartford, the capital of Connecticut. The infantry and artillery, saluted him again, and the committee of arrangement, with the mayor at their head, accompanied him to Prospect Hill. The sheriff and his deputies, however, and the escort of cavalry, continued

their attendance, until he reached the town of Wethersfield, where he was met by the 1st company of the Governor's Horse Guards, under the command of major Buck, who conducted him to the South Green in the city of Hartford. Immediately on his arrival there, the Hartford Artillery, commanded by captain Ripley, the East Hartford Artillery, under captain Olmsted, and the Simsbury Artillery, under captain Humphry, the whole commanded by colonel Johnson, honoured him with a national salute.

He was then received by the 1st company of the Governor's Foot Guards, commanded by major Goodwin, and five companies of infantry, under captains Johnson, Wadsworth, Rockwell, Elsworth and Brown, and commanded by colonel Loomis, and a detachment of cavalry, under colonel Gleason. By this body of troops, and followed by an immense assemblage of citizens, he was escorted over the city bridge, leading directly into Hartford. The bridge was elegantly ornamented for the occasion, and three lofty arches, tastefully decorated with evergreen and laurel, had been thrown over it. From the central arch, was suspended a scroll, on which was emblazoned, the words "MARCH 4, 1817."

The cavalcade having passed, he alighted at Morgan's Coffee-house, amidst a throng of citizens and soldiers, more numerous than had ever been seen assembled in that city before. Upon entering his apartments, at the hotel, he was addressed in behalf of the corporation, by their senior alderman, the mayor being absent, in the manner following:

“ To the President of the United States.

“ Sir—The pleasing duty has devolved on us of presenting you the congratulations of the citizens of Hartford, on your arrival in this city. It is with sentiments of regard for private worth, no less than with respect for official dignity, that the personal presence, of the first magistrate of the nation is associated.

“ The endearing relation which subsists, between the people of a free country, and their political father and guide, is peculiarly fitted to cherish and ennoble these sentiments.

“ It is no less our happiness, sir, than yours, that your administration has commenced at a period, gilded by the recent exploits of our army and navy, and at the same time enjoying the tranquillity and security of peace ; when full scope is given to the enterprise, industry and skill of our citizens, in the employments of agriculture and manufactures ; when the pursuit of science, and the cultivation of the arts of civilized life, are encouraged by their appropriate rewards ; and when the spirit of party, with its concomitant jealousies and misrepresentations, no longer “ render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by paternal affection.” We anticipate in your administration, commenced under the auspices, and blessed with the smiles of HIM “ whose dominion is an everlasting dominion,” a period of glory to our country, and of honour to yourself.

“ The state of Connecticut, as she was among the

first to adopt the constitution of the United States, so will she always be among its most firm and zealous supporters.

“The people of this state, while they cherish a high spirit of freedom, are, from the force of our institutions and habits, distinguished also for their love of order and submission to the laws. In pursuing a policy, which, as we confidently expect, will give the best effect to the principles of our government ; establish commerce upon a permanent basis ; render us strong and independent ; confer on us a distinct and elevated national character ; and secure to our country those high advantages, which seem destined for her by Providence ; you may be assured of a hearty support.

“May heaven grant, sir, that your life may be long and happy ; and that the freedom and independence of our country may be perpetual.

“JOHN MORGAN.

“In behalf of the mayor, aldermen, common council, and freemen of Hartford.”

The following answer was returned by the President.

“To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Council of the City of Hartford.”

“Fellow Citizens—I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments, for the favourable sentiments which you have expressed towards me, and the kind

and friendly manner, in which you have received me. No one can take more interest, than I do, in the present prosperous and happy condition of our country. Having witnessed two wars, attended with imminent distress, and which made a severe trial of our institutions, I see, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, the happy consequences attending our exertions, and which you have so justly described, in the review you have taken of them. Blessed with peace ; agriculture, the arts, and commerce flourishing ; jealousies subsiding ; and our bond of union gaining strength ; our situation is peculiarly happy, and the prospect of its long continuance the most flattering. In a state where the arts and sciences are so happily cultivated, and which has evinced so strong an attachment to the cause of liberty, full confidence is entertained, that it will always be found among the most zealous supporters of that cause, and of our most excellent constitution."

The President soon after, with his suite, general Swift and Mr. Mason, proceeded to the review of the troops, and thence to the benevolent and interesting institution of the deaf and dumb, with the progress of the pupils in which, after a very long examination, he expressed himself to be highly gratified.

On Tuesday, the 24th, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the President left Hartford, and arrived at the line on the west side of the Connecticut river, which marks the boundary of Massachusetts, about nine.

An escort from Springfield, and its vicinity, consisting of sixty gentlemen on horseback, and a number of citizens in carriages, were already in waiting, on the road at that point, and immediately after meeting him, a procession was formed, extending nearly half a mile, by which, and the escort, he was conducted into the town. When the train reached the bridge, at its entrance, the artillery company of captain Warriner commenced firing a federal salute, and the bells of the town struck up a peal, which was continued until the President alighted at his quarters, at Bennett's Inn. The following address, to which he made a verbal reply, was immediately after presented to him by a deputation of the citizens.

“ To the President of the United States.

“ May it please your Excellency—We wait on you, as a committee, in behalf of the people of this, and the neighbouring towns, cordially to welcome your arrival within the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

“ Of such extent is the country, over which, by the voice of the people, according to our excellent constitution, you are called to preside; so various and all important, are the duties of your high station, that but a small portion of our citizens could ever expect the honour, and favour, of personally knowing their chief magistrate.

“ When your excellency's intention to visit the

northern states, during this season, and the other states of the union, whenever your cares and arduous labours at the seat of government would admit of your leaving it, was announced, we contemplated it with pleasure, as having a tendency, to draw still closer, that bond of union, which ought never to be broken, or even relaxed, by the intrigues of foreign nations, or the faults and follies of our own.

“In personally viewing the various establishments, made by the government of the United States, since the adoption of the constitution, for the security and defence of our country, we sincerely hope your excellency will see much to approve; and that, in this place, you will find the efforts, made to relieve us from that dependence on other nations, for implements of war, (so painful to us during our struggle for independence) not unworthy of your notice and approbation.

“We ardently wish your excellency prosperity in your journeying—perfect self-complacency in your administration of the government; and, under the smiles of a kind providence, personal blessings.

“And we are, with the highest respect,
your obedient servants.

“THOMAS DWIGHT,

“ROSWELL LEE,

“JOHN INGERSOLL,

“SAMUEL LATHROP,

“JOSHUA FROST,

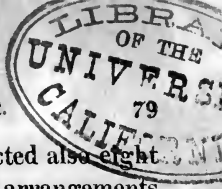
“Committee.

“Springfield, June 24, 1817.”

The President and suite then proceeded on horseback to view the United States Armory, and public works, and upon reaching the ground upon the hill, he was again saluted by the artillery. In the afternoon four hundred and ten children, from twelve charity schools, in the neighbourhood, within one mile and an half of each other, were assembled in Springfield with their instructors, and passed before the President at the inn. One of the committee observed to him, "We here present your excellency, the hopes of our country, and we are endeavouring to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and in the true principles of republican government." To which remark the President immediately answered, "I am much pleased and gratified with their appearance, and I pray God, to bless them and you, and to carry your good design into effect."

At 4 o'clock he set out for New London, escorted by the same company, to the east side of the Connecticut river, where he entered that state a second time. The citizens of New London, being apprized of his intention to visit that city, for the purpose of inspecting the forts Trumbull and Griswold, the one situated at the entrance to the harbour, and the other erected for the purpose of defending it, at the opposite town of Groton, resolved to show him all the respect due to his high station. The corporation, therefore, made the necessary preparations for his reception, and appointed Jedediah Huntingdon, Thomas H. Cushing, Nicholl Fosdick, and

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.



Lyman Law, a committee, and selected also eight marshals for the day, to carry their arrangements into effect.

On Wednesday, the 25th, at one o'clock, the President's approach being discovered from a neighbouring height, signal guns were immediately fired, the colours displayed from the shipping in the harbour, and the 1st company of light artillery, under captain Dennis, proceeded to meet and escort him to his lodgings. Attended by the committee of arrangement also, and most of the citizens, the procession moved down State and Bank streets, to the house of Mr. Taber, where accommodations had been previously provided. Under the direction of the marshals, the citizens formed two lines, between which, preceded by the military, the President passed to his quarters. Salutes were then fired by the artillery, Fort Trumbull, and by the United States vessels then in the harbour.

The court of common pleas, at that time in session, and the principal gentlemen of the bar, waited on the President and offered their congratulations. Immediately after, the corporation made a presentation of their address, which follows.

“ To the President of the United States.

“ The mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of New London, in behalf of the corporation, with high respect for his exalted station, em-

brace this opportunity to welcome the President of the United States on his safe arrival in this place.

“A visit from the chief magistrate of a nation, so respectable and important in the scale of political existence, as the United States, to this portion of the union, is an occurrence interesting to the patriot, and highly gratifying to the feelings of this community: an occurrence which, as individuals, we shall remember, and which the corporation will record. It affords us consolation that your administration has commenced, at a period favourable for improvement—for the establishment of a national, of an American character. A period, when the storms of war have passed, and days of peace commenced; when party spirit is assuaged, and a spirit of mutual charity and forbearance nationally prevails.

“That the President of the United States, in common with his fellow citizens, is enjoying that state of peace, which his own agency and energy so essentially produced, is to us a source of pleasing reflection and consideration. We trust that we may be indulged in the pleasing contemplation, that we possess our habitations in safety; that our shores are free from alarms; and that the waters of our harbour are relieved from the presence of a threatening and hostile fleet. With great satisfaction we once more behold in the chief magistrate of the United States, a man who in his youth, had an agency in achieving with his sword, the independence, and establishing the pillars of that government of which he is now the head, and which is the pride of Ame-

rica, and the wonder of the world. From the high stations you have held and honourably sustained; from the eminent services you have rendered our common country, we have a happy assurance, under divine providence, of an honourable and prosperous administration, and, that under the auspices of your government, we shall be a united and happy people.

“Nothing can give us more satisfaction, than a consideration of the parental view and extensive survey, which the President is taking of the northern section of that country, which is happily united under a government of energy and freedom, and of which, by the choice of a great and enlightened people, he is now the political head.

“Be pleased, sir, to accept our sincere wishes, that your life may be prolonged and happy; that your administration may be prosperous and blessed; that your journey may be pleasant; and that you may in health and safety be returned to the bosom of your family, and all your endearing and domestic relations, with happiness and satisfaction.

“JEREMIAH BRAINARD, Mayor.”

To this address the following reply was made:

“*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of New London.*

“Fellow Citizens:

“In making a tour through the eastern states, with a view to public defence, New London had a strong claim to attention; and in visiting it, I have

been much gratified by the very friendly reception which has been given me. Aware of the favourable circumstances under which I have commenced the duties of the high trust, to which I have been appointed by my fellow citizens, it will be my zealous endeavour to derive from them, in the administration of the government, all the advantages which they can afford.

“It is only making adequate preparation for war, now that we are blessed with peace, that we can hope to avert that calamity in future. It is only by a vigorous prosecution of the war, when it becomes inevitable, that its evils can be mitigated, and an honourable peace be soon restored. In the pursuit of great national objects, it is equally the interest and the duty, of the whole American people, to unite.

“Happy in a government which secures to us the full enjoyment of all our civil and religious rights, we have every inducement to unite in its support. With such union we have nothing to dread from foreign powers.

“For the kind interest which you take in my welfare, I beg you to accept of my warmest thanks, and to be assured of the sincerity with which I reciprocate it, in favour of the citizens of New London and its vicinity.

“JAMES MONROE.”

Barges having been provided, under the direction of commodores Bainbridge and Oliver H. Perry, for

the President, his suite, and several naval and military gentlemen; they were conveyed across to Fort Trumbull at 10 o'clock, on the morning of Thursday. The Enterprize sloop of war fired a salute, as the barges put off from the wharf, which was repeated at Fort Trumbull, upon the President's landing at that garrison. From Fort Trumbull the party proceeded across the harbour to the town of Groton, where the President was received by a committee of arrangement, and a large assemblage of the citizens of that place, and the neighbouring towns. From the point of landing, he was escorted to Fort Griswold, by a company of grenadiers under captain Dabell, from the 8th regiment, accompanied by the selectmen, and civil authorities of Groton. Arrived at the gate of the fort, the military wheeled to the right and left, and the President, with his suite, and the officers in attendance, entered the garrison, through the two lines. The event by which this fort became distinguished in the course of the revolutionary contest, though not forgotten by the President, was, probably more forcibly impressed upon his mind, and his visit rendered much more interesting, by the presence of some of the brave defenders of the garrison, at the memorable time alluded to. The volunteer militia of Groton, had been stationed within the walls of Fort Griswold, during September of the year 1780, and on the 6th day of that month, sustained the vigorous assault and storming of that garrison, by the British under general BENEDICT ARNOLD; until overpowered by numbers, and see-

ing no other mode of escaping the fury of the assailants, they capitulated upon honourable terms, and provided by treaty, for the protection of the surrendered troops. The fort was entered by the enemy, but their stipulations were violated, and the garrison inhumanly put to the sword. It was the desire of the President to behold some member of the gallant band, who participated in the brave though unsuccessful defence of the fort, and at his own request, two gentlemen, Messrs. Ebenezer Avery, and Park Avery, each of them upwards of seventy years of age, inhabitants of Groton, who had been fortunate enough to survive the horrors of the scene, after being severely wounded and supposed to be dead, by the enemy, were presented to him on the spot.

Having congratulated these gentlemen, upon their escape from this perilous situation, of the danger of which their scars bore honourable testimony, and having finished his examination of the fort, he was again received by the military and citizens without, and conducted to the house of captain Elijah Bailey, where refreshments had been previously prepared for him. After partaking of these, and having been saluted by the troops, he went on board the steam boat Fulton, captain Law, which had been politely placed under his requisition by the proprietors. He proceeded six miles up the Thames, upon the east side of which Fort Griswold is situated, with a view of examining that important river, and its numerous and valuable accommodations for a navy.

Though the avowed object for which the President had undertaken his tour, was to ascertain the military strength and position of the assailable points upon the seaboard, and to provide for their repair and better protection against an enemy, yet the selection of a situation for naval depots, and military arsenals, whence the shipping and the garrisons, might draw their resources, being intimately blended with this object, he did not fail to avail himself of an opportunity of viewing a point so important as this has been represented to be.

The Thames had been proved to be capable of protecting a fleet of heavy ships, and of affording a good harbour against the most boisterous seasons of the year. It had been resorted to by commodore Decatur, at that period of the late war, when New London became particularly distinguished by the long blockade of sir Thomas Hardy.

In consequence of the commodore's having proceeded with the frigates *United States* and *Macedonian*, and the sloop of war *Hornet*, through the sound, to get to sea from the eastward, and of his having been driven, with his squadron, into New London, by a superior detachment of the enemy's ships, that port was rigorously blockaded, by the *Ramilies* seventy-four, two frigates, and several smaller vessels, under sir Thomas. Every effort to get to sea, under the auspices of dark nights, and favourable winds, having proved unavailing, in consequence of the enemy's being continually apprised of the designs of the American commodore, he was blockaded for many

months, without a prospect of escaping, either by the ordinary channel, or by the sound. He was finally obliged to abandon his intention of putting to sea, and, being authorized by the navy department, he dismantled the frigates, and sent them up this fine river (the Thames) for protection.

The *Fulton* returned to New London in the course of the afternoon, and the President remained at his quarters there, until the following morning at six o'clock, when, under a national salute, he embarked on board the sloop of war *Enterprize*, which immediately weighed anchor, and sailed out of the harbour, accompanied by the other vessels of the United States, ordered there for that purpose. In passing Fort Trumbull, the fleet was honoured with another salute.

From New London the President was conveyed to the entrance of Gardiner's Bay; after inspecting which, he landed at Stonington Point, and passed the night of the 27th at the town of Stonington, distinguished by its intrepid resistance to a powerful attack from three heavy vessels of war, the largest being the *Ramiliés* seventy-four, made on the 9th of August, 1814, and which resulted in the entire repulse of the enemy, after he had ineffectually thrown into the town upwards of sixty tons of metal.

At sunrise, on the morning of Saturday, the President left Stonington, and re-embarked on board the *Enterprize*, and in the afternoon of the same day the fleet entered Newport Bay under discharges of artillery from Fort Wolcott, Fort Adams, and

from the town. A committee of the citizens, major-general Gibbs and suite, colonel Towson, commodore Perry, and many other civil and military officers, received the President when he landed. The line of procession being adjusted in a suitable manner, and the troops, consisting of an artillery company and two companies of militia, having disposed themselves in order of escort, the whole body advanced to the quarters, made ready for the President. Forts Wolcott and Adams, were the earliest objects of the President's attention in Newport. Immediately after he had received the congratulations of the civil and military authorities, of the place, he repaired to these forts and examined their condition, with much care. The regularity of the garrisons, and the neatness and veteran appearance of the soldiery, drew from him, some very high encomiums.

After having dined, he made a short excursion into the adjacent country on horseback, expressing himself highly pleased with the local situation, and beautiful scenery of the island. Many emblematical transparencies were exhibited in the evening; the two forts were splendidly illuminated; and other testimonies of respect were shown by the citizens to the chief magistrate. The 29th, being Sunday, was employed by the President in devotional services: in the morning he attended public worship at Trinity Church, in the afternoon, at the Second Congregational Meeting-house, and in the evening, at the Second Baptist Church.

On Monday, the 30th, he quitted Newport, in company with his excellency governor Knight, (who arrived there on Saturday,) major-general Gibbs, and the committee, and reached Fall River. From this place he proceeded to Bristol, where every mark of respect, consistent with his short delay, was shown by the inhabitants. At Bristol he embarked in the steam boat Fire Fly, captain Smith, for Providence and in the evening, about 9 o'clock, entered that city. The ceremonies which had been observed upon the entrance of President Monroe, into the other metropolitan cities, were repeated with great spirit and cordiality by the citizens of Providence. Having arrived at the hotel, he remained some time in the piazza, with general Howell on his right, and governor Fenner on his left, for the purpose of gratifying the curiosity of a numerous crowd of people. A levee was held immediately after, when many revolutionary, civil and military officers, and a committee deputed by the citizens of the town were received. A general presentation of the inhabitants to the President, took place on the following morning; at 9 o'clock, he rode out and viewed the city, examined the defensible points, and inspected the public establishments, and at 11 took leave of Providence for Boston.

CHAPTER V.

Massachusetts—the President is received on its line by the Governor's Aid—passes through Attleborough, Wrentham and Walpole, and sleeps at Dedham—arrives at Boston—address of the Citizens—inspection of Forts Independence and Warren—celebration of the 4th of July—address of the Cincinnati—of the Minority of the Legislature.

AT the boundary line, between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, colonel Sumner, aid-de-camp to his excellency the governor of the latter state, was in waiting to welcome the President, and to request his acceptance of an escort, composed of a squadron of cavalry, and a battalion of artillery, which the governor had ordered to attend him. These marks of civility were received with great politeness by the President, and he further accepted an offer from colonel Sumner, to accompany him, as an attendant on his way, to the capital. A detachment of militia, commanded by brigadier-general Lincoln of the 5th division, then underwent the President's review. This detachment was composed of a troop of cavalry, under captain Hunt, from Seekonk, a company of artillery from

Norton, under captain Walker, a company of light infantry from Easton, commanded by lieutenant Alger, a company of light infantry from Rehoboth, under captain Carpenter, and a rifle company from Attleborough, under captain Daggett. These companies formed a battalion and were commanded by colonel Leach of Easton. When the usual marching and standing salutes were performed, and the officers of the different corps had been introduced to the president, he visited the extensive cotton factory, under the agency of Mr. T. Green, and thence preceded by the marshal of the district, and captain Hunt's troop of cavalry, he passed through the 5th division to the house of colonel Hatch at Attleborough.

In anticipation of the expected visit of the President to Boston, the governor of Massachusetts, no sooner heard of his departure from Washington, than he issued the following order.

“Head Quarters, Boston, June 7, 1817.

“*General orders*—The commander in chief, having received information that the President of the United States is on his way to this commonwealth, is desirous to show him all that attention and respect, that is due to the chief magistrate of the nation.

“Major-general Crane will, therefore, inform himself of the President's route, and order a proper detachment of cavalry to meet him on the line of his division, and escort him on his way to the metropolis, until he receives further orders. If any of

the citizens should be disposed to join the escort, he will make all the necessary arrangements for displaying a handsome style of parade.

“The commander in chief has full confidence, that major-general Crane will conduct in such manner as to meet his approbation, and be satisfactory to himself and his fellow citizens.

“By his excellency’s command.

“E. MATTOON, Adjut. Gen.

Conforming with these orders, major-general Crane, immediately issued division orders, directing all the cavalry and artillery corps, of the 1st division of the militia, to be in readiness to execute the orders of the commander in chief, and requested the field, staff, and platoon officers of his division, to join the intended escort, in uniform and on horseback. Brigadier-general Welles also issued orders to the commanding officers of the squadron of cavalry, and the battalion of artillery, of the 3d brigade, requiring a parade of the troops under their several commands.

Major-general Crane, accompanied by brigadier general Guild, of the 2d brigade, of the 1st division, was accordingly in waiting at Attleborough, at the moment of the President’s arrival, with a battalion of cavalry, under major Pond, by which he was attended to the town of Wrentham.

At Wrentham, he reviewed the 3d regiment of infantry, commanded by colonel Gowen, passed on to Walpole, where he halted a few moments, and pro-

ceeded on his route to Dedham, at which place he arrived about 7 o'clock in the evening.

His entrance was honoured by a national salute from the battalion of artillery, commanded by major Holbrook, which, with the regiment of infantry, under colonel Fisher, he immediately after reviewed.

At the mansion of Mr. Dowse, in the neighbourhood, the President took up his quarters for the night, and received the personal salutations of major-general Dearborn, and a committee from the town of Salem.

The cavalry escort, under the command of major Hollis, from general Dearborn's brigade, being in readiness early on the morning of the 2d of July, the President, accompanied by commodore Bainbridge, general Miller, Mr. Mason, his secretary, and colonel Sumner, his designated staff, and followed by a long train of officers of the army and navy of the United States, by major-general Crane and the officers of his division, and the citizens of Norfolk county, on horseback, advanced to Roxbury.

Pursuing his route from Roxbury, to the Boston lines, he reviewed a regiment of infantry under colonel Dudley, and a battalion of artillery under major Gale, and passing through the guard, consisting of captain Turner's company of riflemen from Randolph, and a light infantry company from Quincy, he attained the southern barrier of the town.

To make suitable provisions for his reception in the metropolis of Massachusetts; for the purpose of adopting proper measures, to testify their high re-

spect for the character of the President of the United States; and to make such arrangements as should render his visit agreeable and satisfactory; the inhabitants of that flourishing city, had assembled in town meeting, without respect to party. A committee was appointed in conjunction with the selectmen, to receive him on the lines, and to present him with a respectful and congratulatory address. They were instructed also, to make such other dispositions, as would comport with the reputation of their city, and be consonant with the illustrious character of its distinguished guest. This committee was composed of the leading, and most respectable men of all political parties, and their arrangements were calculated at once to promote the utmost harmony, and to display the munificence of Boston, and the public spirit of its citizens.

The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed.

The honourable HARRISON GRAY OTIS—The honourable WILLIAM GRAY—General ARNOLD WELLS—Colonel JAMES T. AUSTIN—WILLIAM SULLIVAN, esq.—Col. GEORGE BLAKE—Colonel WILLIAM H. SUMNER—BENJAMIN RUSSELL, esq.—The honourable ISRAEL THORNDIKE—General HENRY DEARBORN—The honourable T. H. PERKINS—JAMES PRINCE, esq.—and doctor AARON HILL.

In the execution of these instructions, the members of the committee, were at the limits of Bos-

ton, at the instant of the President's arrival, when the honourable Mr. Otis thus addressed him.

“ Sir—You are now arrived within the limits of Boston, and these gentlemen are a committee, appointed to welcome your approach, and escort you to your lodgings. Upon your arrival there, they will avail themselves of your permission, to express to you, in a more formal and respectful mode, than can be done here, the assurance of the unfeigned satisfaction which the citizens of Boston realise, in the honour you have been pleased to confer upon them by this visit.”

A procession was then formed in the following order.

Cavalry escort, under the command of major Phelps, composed of the Boston Hussars, and the Boston Dragoons.

James Prince, esq. marshal of Massachusetts district, and Samuel Bradford, esq. sheriff of Suffolk county.

Part of the Committee of Arrangements, on horseback.

Honourable H. G. Otis, acting chairman.

Two marshals.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

on an elegant dun courser, accompanied by general Swift and Mr. Mason.

Two marshals.

Navy and Army officers of the United States.

United States officers of the civil department.

Colonel Freeman, police officer.

Charles Bullfinch, esq. chairman, and residue of the Committee of Arrangements, in carriages.

Two marshals.

Honourable Thomas H. Perkins.

Leader of the Boston cavalcade attended by two marshals.

Boston cavalcade.

Major-general Crane, Brigadier-generals Dearborn and Guild,
and suites.

Field, regimental, staff, and company officers, of Norfolk militia.

Cavalry corps of Norfolk.

Squadrons of cavalry from the first and second brigades, first
division.

Citizens of Norfolk, and other counties, mounted.

Line of carriages from Boston.

Thus formed, the procession moved through Washington street, and Orange street, to Boylston market, and thence through Boylston street, to an opening in the common, between the Mall and Gunhouse, where the President reviewed the youth of the different schools in Boston, who, attended by their several instructors, had been arranged in distinct order, in two opposite ranks, and to about the number of three thousand, extended along the whole eastern side of the common.

From the common, the procession continued its direction towards the State House, to a point opposite the west end of Winter street, thence across the Mall, through Winter street, Marlborough street, and Cornhill, then along the north side of the Old State House and State street, and by the east side of Bond street, as far as Milk street, and thence by the west side of Bond street to State street. This street was decorated with the flags of the union, and

as the cavalcade proceeded through it, to Congress street, a band of music, placed in the front of the upper story of the Union Bank, saluted the President with a number of appropriate and patriotic airs. At the head of Congress street, the procession halted, where his excellency and the committee of arrangements, left the line of march, and being received by the Independent Company of Cadets, under lieutenant-colonel Rodgers, with the customary salutes, was conducted to the rooms provided for his reception, in the Exchange Coffee House. In the mean time salutes had been fired from Dorchester heights, from the common, from Fort Independence, from the Navy yard, and from the seventy-four gun ship Independence, and flags were displayed, from the numerous merchant vessels then in the harbour.

The windows of the houses in the streets through which the procession passed, were thronged with ladies and other spectators, anxious to obtain a view of the distinguished citizen, upon whom had been bestowed the highest honour in the gift of his country.

Upon entering the Exchange, the President was shown into the second gallery of that magnificent building, the first, third and fourth, as well as the area, being crowded by a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, where the committee, by their chairman, in behalf of the citizens, read to him the following address.

“ To the President of the United States.

“ Sir—The citizens of Boston, by their committee appointed for that purpose, beg leave to offer you their cordial and respectful salutations, upon your arrival in this metropolis.

“ The visit with which you are pleased to honour them, recalls to the recollection of many, their interview with your illustrious predecessor, the father of his country, on a similar occasion. They remember with great satisfaction, the hope, the confidence, and the fond anticipation of national prosperity, which his presence inspired; and it is now, sir, a subject of congratulation to you, and to themselves, that, after thirty years of eventful experiment, during conflicts and revolutions in the old world, which have threatened all, and subverted many, of its ancient governments, the constitution which was adopted, under the auspices of that great man, has acquired vigour and maturity; and that in a season of profound peace, his successor is permitted, by the prosperous state of public affairs, to follow his example in visiting the extensive country over which he has recently been called to preside.

“ While this journey affords to many of your fellow citizens the opportunity and advantage of commencing with you a personal acquaintance, which is always desirable between a people and their rulers, they rejoice, at the same time, in the belief that the local information, relative to the great and various

interests of the United States, which you will derive from actual observation, will facilitate your arrangements for their defence and security, and enable you to apply, in practice, with additional confidence and success, those principles of an elevated and impartial policy, which you have been pleased to promulgate, as the basis of your intended administration. Called to the service of your country at an early period of life, and distinguished in the arduous struggle which obtained its independence; your subsequent occupations, in successive important offices, and various departments, at home and abroad, have afforded you the means of becoming conversant with the foreign and domestic relations of the nation; and, with these qualifications, you are now raised to the highest dignity which can be conferred by a free people. These public claims to consideration and attention from all descriptions of your fellow citizens, are cheerfully admitted by the citizens of Boston, who are also desirous of evincing their respect for the unblemished tenor of your private character, and their sense of the urbanity and hospitality which peculiarly characterised your deportment, towards all those of your countrymen, who, during the period of your foreign embassies, were so fortunate as to come within the sphere of your civilities and protection. It is therefore with real satisfaction, that they receive you within the precincts of Boston, and they pray you to be assured of their earnest solicitude, to contribute by all means at their command, to your comfort and enjoyment, during your resi-

dence in this town. They also, confiding in the rectitude of your intentions, and trusting that the powers vested in you by the constitution, will be exercised with a sincere regard to the welfare of the people, whose precious interests are committed to your charge, avail themselves on this occasion, to express their ardent hope, that the favourable circumstances which attend the commencement of your administration, may, with the blessing of heaven, under your guidance, concur to promote the advancement of our beloved country, to the highest possible condition of prosperity.

“With these sentiments, they unite their best wishes, for your health and happiness, and that the course and close of your administration, may entitle you to the gratitude and affections of your constituents, and the respect of posterity.

“By order of the committee.

“CHARLES BULLFINCH, Chairman.”

The President replied:

“Fellow Citizens—The kind reception which you have given me, on the part of the citizens of Boston, and which their conduct has so fully confirmed, has made a deep and lasting impression on my mind, which you will have the goodness to communicate to them.

“As no person is more willing than I am, in the discharge of my duty, according to the fair exercise of my judgment, to take example from the conduct of the distinguished men who have preceded

me in this high trust, it is particularly gratifying to me, to have recalled, by this incident, to the memory of many who are now present, a like visit, from the illustrious commander of our revolutionary army, who, by many other important services, had so just a claim to the revered title, of father of his country.

“It was natural, that the presence of a citizen so respected and beloved, who had so eminently contributed to the establishment of his government, and to whom its administration, in the commencement, had been committed, should inspire an enlightened, a virtuous, and a free people, with unlimited confidence in its success; and it is a cause of general felicitation and joy to us all, to find, that thirty years successful experiment, have justified that confidence, and realised our most sanguine hopes in its favour. Yes! fellow citizens, we instituted a government for the benefit of all; a government which should secure to us the full enjoyment of all our rights, religious and civil, and it has been so administered. Let us then unite in grateful acknowledgments, to the supreme Author of all good, for extending to us so great a blessing. Let us unite in fervent prayers, that he will be graciously pleased to continue that blessing to us and to our latest posterity.

“I accepted the trust to which I have been called by my fellow citizens, with diffidence, because I well knew the frailty of human nature, and had often experienced my own deficiencies. I undertook this tour, with a view, and in the hope, of acquiring knowledge, which might enable me to discharge my

various and important duties, with greater advantage to my country, to which my whole mind and unwearied efforts shall always be directed.

“In pursuing objects so dear to us all, I rely with confidence, on the firm and generous support of my fellow citizens, throughout our happy union.

“JAMES MONROE.”

Accompanied by his suite, and other officers, the President, on the following morning, walked to the quarters of general Miller, in Winter street, where he breakfasted.

At nine o'clock, attended by commodores Bainbridge, Hull, and Perry, generals Dearborn and Miller, H. A. S. Dearborn, esq. collector of the port, James Prince, esq. marshal, and several gentlemen from the committee of arrangement, general Humphreys, and the honourable Messrs. Jones and Burrill, of Providence, the President embarked in a barge at Long wharf, two other barges being provided for his suite, and proceeded to Long Island Head, whence he had a commanding view of the whole harbour of Boston. As the company approached the Independence seventy-four, the crew of that vessel performed the high naval honours, of manning the yards, and firing a national salute. The Fort Independence, repeated this salute, as soon as the barges came within range of the battery.

From Long Island Head, after viewing the Narrows, and the outer harbour, the President returned to Fort Independence, where he landed, examined its

condition, and partook of a handsome collation, provided by the commanding officer, colonel Eustis. The barges were then rowed to the opposite garrison of Fort Warren, the works of which underwent a strict inspection from the President, who immediately returned to the city, and landed at the Long wharf, under another discharge of cannon. In the afternoon he visited his excellency governor Brooks, at his seat at Medford ; in the evening he witnessed the early part of the performance at the amphitheatre in Charlestown, and attended a party at major-general Dearborn's.

The forty-first anniversary of the independence of the United States, was celebrated in Boston, with an unusual degree of splendor and festivity. A coincidence so striking as the presence of a chief magistrate on a day of public rejoicing, had not occurred since the time of the illustrious Washington. The knowledge too, of president Monroe's personal and intimate connexion, with the eventful war of the revolution, and the contiguity of the memorable scene of its commencement at Bunker's Hill, conspired to animate the people with sentiments of pride and gratification, and contributed to render the occasion peculiarly interesting. The day was ushered in by the discharge of morning guns, from each of the fortified places ; and at a very early hour, the streets were thronged with citizens and soldiers, all anxious to participate in the contemplated ceremonies of the day. The taste and talent, of the best artists, had been summoned to the emblematical decorations of

the extensive public edifices, in and about the city, and the aid of the mechanic was not wanting, to contribute to the pleasure of the distinguished guest, to honour whom, was the evident object of all these preparations.

Before seven o'clock, president Monroe had already visited several workshops in Boston, and examined various specimens of the inventive genius of their owners. At that hour, he rode to the country seat of commodore Bainbridge, at the neighbouring hamlet of Brookline, where he breakfasted with that officer, his family, and some distinguished citizens, who composed the company.

From Brookline he repaired, through Brighton, to Watertown, where he examined the manufacturing establishments, and the public arsenal, and thence continued his ride to the mansion of the honourable Mr. Gore, near Waltham. At noon he returned to Boston. At his apartments in the exchange, the society of Cincinnati of Massachusetts, then in waiting, were individually presented to him, and an address, which, at a recent meeting, had been unanimously voted, was delivered by the vice-president, colonel Tudor, the president, governor Brooks, by whom it was signed, being on some executive duties elsewhere.

“ To James Monroe, President of the United States.

“ Sir—Whilst meeting you as one of our most distinguished brothers, permit us especially to thank

you for furnishing an opportunity of saluting another chief magistrate of the United States, taken from our ranks, and to offer you all the assurances, of respect and affection, which it becomes a society like ours to present, and which we pray you to accept as flowing from hearts, first united by the powerful sympathies of common toils and dangers.

“ Although time is fast reducing our original associates, we trust that whilst one remains he will never desert the standard of freedom and of his country, or our sons forget the sacred duties their sires had sworn to discharge. We fought to obtain security, self-government and political happiness; and the man who can approve both the principles and the means, can never be indifferent to the social designs which such warfare contemplated, for among those purposes were included the restoration of good humour, good manners, good neighbourhood, political integrity, with a spirit of mild and manly patriotism.

“ We congratulate you as the highest representative of our beloved country, that party animosity has on all sides so far subsided, before the day-star of sound national policy, and we look with confidence to a wise and liberal administration of the presidency to procure its termination.

“ And now, sir, in bidding you a long farewell, for, from our lessening numbers, such another occasion can scarcely again occur, we join our best wishes, that when you shall seek a retreat from the honourable fatigues of public energies, in which so

large a portion of your life has been employed, that your retirement may be accompanied by the applause of the wise, and the concurrent blessings of a prosperous and united republican empire.

“JOHN BROOKS.”

The President communicated the following reply.

“Sir—The affectionate address of my brothers of Cincinnati awakens in my mind the most grateful emotions. No approbation can be more dear to me than that of those with whom I have had the honour to share the common toils and perils of the war for our independence.

“We were embarked in the same sacred cause of liberty, and we have lived to enjoy the reward of our common labours. Many of our companions in arms fell in the field before our independence was achieved, and many, less fortunate than ourselves, lived not to witness the perfect fulfilment of their hopes, in the prosperity and happiness of our country. You do but justice to yourselves in claiming the confidence of your country, that you can never desert the standard of freedom. You fought to obtain it, in times when men's hearts and principles were severely tried, and your public sacrifices and honourable actions are the best pledges of your sincere and devoted attachment to our excellent constitution.

“May your children never forget the sacred duties devolved on them to preserve the inheritance so

gallantly acquired by their fathers. May they cultivate the same manly patriotism, the same disinterested friendship, and the same political integrity, which has distinguished you, and thus unite in perpetuating that social concord and public virtue, on which the future prosperity of our country must so essentially depend.

I feel most deeply the truth of the melancholy suggestion, that we shall probably meet no more. While, however, we remain in life, I shall continue to hope for your countenance and support, so far as my public conduct may entitle me to your confidence: and, in bidding you farewell, I pray a kind providence long to preserve your valuable lives for the honour and benefit of our country.

“JAMES MONROE.

“To his excellency governor Brooks, president of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts.”

This ceremony of the Cincinnati being completed, the President accompanied the members of that body to the Old South Church, where, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Parkman, an elegant and patriotic oration was pronounced by Edward T. Channing, esq. A procession was then formed, and being joined by the President and the Cincinnati, was escorted by the Independent Cadets, to the great hall in the State House. After an interchange of the felicitations of the day, a numerous assemblage of gentlemen, partook, with the President, of an elegant and sumptuous collation, which had been provided by

order of the executive of the state. The whole area of the building was decorated with stars, pyramids, and festoons, formed by the combination of missile weapons, entwined with olive and laurel. At table the following toasts were given.

By his excellency the governor—The day, and the recollection of the events and characters which this anniversary recalls, uniting all hearts.

By the President of the United States—The commonwealth of Massachusetts—whose sons so eminently contributed to the independence we this day celebrate.

By the lieutenant governor—The heroes of the revolution—their services claim, and will receive, the grateful acknowledgments of succeeding generations.

In the afternoon the President visited the armories in Faneuil Hall, with the tasteful arrangement of the arms and military equipments in which, he expressed much gratification. At five o'clock, he dined with the Cincinnati at Concert Hall, and spent the evening at the honourable William Gray's in Summer street. In the course of the day, he received the address of a deputation, from the minority of the legislature of Massachusetts, which, with his answer, is here inserted.

“ To the President of the United States.

“ Sir—The recent session of the legislature of Massachusetts being closed previously to your arrival in

Boston, the republican members, of both branches, are deprived of the pleasure of personally paying their respects to the President of the United States. Those members therefore who were present at the adjournment, together with a number of their brethren of Boston, have deputed us to offer you their congratulations on your arrival, and to express their high regards for your official and personal character.

“We are happy, sir, in having this opportunity, not only of expressing our sincere congratulations on your election to the chief magistracy of the United States, by so large a majority of the electors, but to bear this public testimony of our estimation of the services rendered your country in the various stations in which you have heretofore officiated in Europe and America.

These are sure pledges that the prosperity of the American republic will be the object of your pursuit; and that, while you are desirous of allaying the asperity of party dissensions, you will be anxious to maintain the legitimate principles of the constitution with unabated ardour.

The patriot, who has uniformly supported the honour of his country in its various conflicts, is ever entitled to the applause of his fellow citizens.

Fully impressed with this sentiment, we gratefully acknowledge your unremitted exertions in vindicating our national and commercial claims, when the immediate calls of the country rendered the services of our most enlightened statesmen urgent and

indispensable. We anticipate, with pleasure, the blessings arising to the United States, from the wisdom and rectitude of your administration, more particularly in patronising such institutions as will extend the useful branches of science and literature, and promote the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of your constituents.

“ We wish you every blessing, both national and domestic, and trust that your name will be recorded in the American annals, with the same respectful veneration as distinguishes the characters of your illustrious predecessors, Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison.

“ May you pursue your journey under the care of a benign providence, happy in the reflection that the personal safety of the chief magistrate of a republican government, requires no other protection than what arises from the affections of his fellow citizens.

“ In behalf of our brethren and fellow citizens, we most cordially bid you welcome to the metropolis of Massachusetts.

“ HENRY DEARBORN,

“ BENJAMIN AUSTIN,

“ THOMAS MELVILLE,

“ WILLIAM LITTLE,

“ RUSSELL STURGIS,

“ JACOB RHOADES,

“ JOHN BRAZIER,

“ WILLIAM INGALLS.

“ *Committee.*”

THE ANSWER.

“ I have received, with great satisfaction, the very friendly welcome which you have given me, on the

part of some of the members of the legislature of Massachusetts, and of others, citizens of Boston, who had deputed you to offer me their congratulations on my arrival in this metropolis. Conscious of having exerted my best faculties, with unwearied zeal, to support the rights, and advance the prosperity of my fellow citizens, in the various important trusts with which I have been honoured by my country, the approbation which you have expressed of my conduct is very gratifying to me. It has been my undeviating effort, in every situation in which I have been placed, to promote to the utmost of my abilities, the success of our republican government. I have pursued this policy, from a thorough conviction that the prosperity and happiness of the whole American people depended on the success of the great experiment which they have been called upon to make. All impartial persons now bear testimony to the extraordinary blessings with which we have been favoured. Well satisfied I am, that these blessings are to be imputed to the excellence of our government, and to the wisdom and purity with which it has been administered.

“Believing that there is not a section of our union, nor a citizen who is not interested in the success of our government, I indulge a strong hope that they will all unite, in future, in the measures necessary to secure it. For this very important change, I consider the circumstances of the present epoch peculiarly favourable. The success and unexampled prosperity with which we have hitherto been bless-

ed, must have dispelled the doubts, of all who had before honestly entertained any, of the practicability of our system, and from these a firm and honourable co-operation may fairly be expected. Our union has also of late acquired much strength. The proofs which have been afforded of the great advantages communicated by it to every foreign part, and of the ruin which would inevitably and promptly overwhelm even the parts most favoured, if it should be broken, seem to have carried conviction home to the bosoms of the most unbelieving. On the means necessary to secure success, and to advance with increased rapidity, the growth and prosperity of our country, there seems now to be but little, if any, difference of opinion.

“It is on these grounds that I indulge a strong hope, and even entertain great confidence, that our principal dangers and difficulties have passed, and that the character of our deliberations, and the course of the government itself, will become more harmonious and happy than it has heretofore been.

“Satisfied as I am, that the union of the whole community, in support of our republican government, by all wise and proper measures, will effectually secure it from danger, that union is an object to which I look with the utmost solicitude. I consider it my duty to promote it on the principles, and for the purposes stated, and highly gratified shall I be if it can be obtained. In frankly avowing this motive, I owe it to the integrity of my views to state, that as the

support of our republican government is my sole object, and in which I consider the whole community equally interested, my conduct will be invariably directed to that end. In seeking to accomplish so great an object, I shall be careful to avoid such measures as may by any possibility sacrifice it.

“JAMES MONROE.”

CHAPTER VI.

Inspection of the Navy Yard—the President boards the Independence seventy-four—Midshipman King's Narrative—Charlestown—address of the Citizens—the President repairs to Bunker Hill—Middlesex Canal—Oratorio—visit to Cambridge College—address of the Faculty—the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on the President—review of the Boston troops—Quincy.

INDEFATIGABLE as the President had been in the examination of the public works, upon the Boston station, the navy yard on Mystic river, near Charlestown, had not yet been inspected. On the morning of Saturday, the 5th, he therefore performed that duty, and honoured captain Hull, the commanding officer of the station, with his company to breakfast, after which he was received on board the Independence seventy-four, by commodore Bainbridge, under a national salute. The ship was handsomely dressed off, with the flags of all the nations in amity with the United States, and a sumptuous collation was prepared, to which the commodore had invited the general staff, and most of the naval, military, and civil officers. The President, having allotted this

day for his visit to the monument of the brave and lamented general Warren, at Bunker Hill, did not remain long on board the seventy-four. While there, however, commodore Bainbridge, with that attention to the interests of those under his command which so strongly characterises him, on presenting his officers, detained acting midshipman King, while he mentioned his escape, alone, in an open boat from Bermuda. The following is the statement made on that occasion, by midshipman King himself, to the President. "I was taken in the United States brig Vixen, on the twenty-third of November, 1812, by his Britannic majesty's ship Southampton, commanded by sir James Yeo. The Vixen and Southampton were wrecked on the 27th of November, on Little Island, one of the Bahamas. We were taken off Little Island by his majesty's brig Rhodian, and taken to Jamaica, where we were kept prisoners until the 3d of April, 1813, when a part of the Vixen's crew were paroled, myself among the number, and sent home in the Rebecca Sims of Philadelphia. We entered the Delaware on the 3d of May, and were boarded by the Poictiers of seventy-four guns, commanded by sir John P. Berresford, who ordered us to come to anchor, and took all the officers and men belonging to the Vixen on board the Poictiers, for the purpose of exchanging them for some of his crew, then prisoners at Philadelphia. The officers and men were released on the 10th of May, with the exception of James Stevens, carpenter of the Vixen, and myself, whom sir John thought

proper to detain, on the supposition of our being British subjects. The Poictiers sailed for Bermuda on the 25th of May. Stevens and myself were sent on board the guard ship Ruby, of sixty-four guns, then commanded by commodore Evans. The Ruby had a fine boat, which sailed remarkably fast. I mentioned to some of my companions in captivity, that we might venture to cross the gulf in her without much danger, but could get none of them to join me, with the exception of a man by the name of John Black, who gave his assent, and gave his oath that he would aid me in any scheme for our liberty. Thinking that I could put confidence in this man, I next day sold some shirts to some of the crew, and got one of the men belonging to the Ruby, to buy me a pocket compass and four loaves of bread. Being six or eight days without getting any chance to make my escape, and our mess being short of provision, I gave two of my loaves to the mess.

“The 24th of July being very stormy, and continuing so during the night, I thought it would be the best opportunity I could get of going off with the boat, and accordingly watched for the favourable moment. About eleven o'clock, P. M. a heavy squall of rain came on, and the sentry on the gangway went under a shed that was built over the main hatchway, and the officer of the deck, and quartermaster, got under the forward part of the poop. Seeing the coast clear, I got my pocket compass and the remaining two loaves of bread, and called my companion. We got down on the lower deck,

and unshipped one of the gratings of the lower deck port; I gave my bundle to my companion, and told him to remain there, until I could get the boat alongside; I got out on the swinging boom, and cut the painter, and hauled the boat close in to the side; but what was my astonishment when my companion, after handing me the bundle, said he would not go! In vain did I state, that we should have fair wind one half the way, at least, owing to the trade winds, prevailing in that latitude. He said it would be impossible to cross the gulf in an open boat, and mentioned the scantiness of our provision. Finding that I could not prevail on him to go, I shoved off, and let the boat drift astern of the ship. When I was about an hundred yards astern, they struck a bell, and the sentry cried all was well. I made sail as soon as possible, and at daylight, was thirty miles from the ship. On missing the boat they sent several vessels in chase of me, as I have since been informed by one of the prisoners on board.

“I had several squalls between Bermuda and the gulf-stream. I suffered a good deal for want of sleep, and did every thing I could think of to keep myself awake. My lips were parched with the sun; I used to irritate them with my fingers, to try if the pain would keep me awake; but all proved ineffectual. I often got asleep, and sometimes when I awoke, would find the boat with her sails aback, and steering a different course. After being out four days, I tried to steer by tying my hand to the tiller, which proved to be very useful to me, the rest of the

passage. I suffered a good deal in the gulf, owing to the continual motion of the boat. I saw a brig, but thinking that she was an Englishman, I was fearful of approaching her. I made Cape Henry on the 2d of August, about 4 P. M. and on approaching the lighthouse, discovered the British fleet lying in Lynnhaven Bay. I hauled to the southward, and beached the boat about twelve o'clock at night, about ten miles to the southward of the cape. I unbent the boat's jib, and carried it about a quarter of a mile from the boat, and went to sleep. I got up about sunrise next morning, and went to Mr. Whitehouse's dwelling, who treated me with every kindness that my situation required. I proceeded to Norfolk, after remaining with Mr. Whitehouse two days, when I reported myself to captain Cassin, who advanced me funds to get to Washington. I sold my boat for thirty dollars: the boat was about twenty-two feet long, seven feet wide, and three deep, with a fore-sail, mainsail, and jib. She was ballasted with fresh water in breakers."

This narrative was heard by the President with great interest, and he did not refrain from expressing his admiration of the young man's intrepidity, and fearless disposition. Upon leaving the ship, he was again honoured with a salute, and was received at the Navy yard, by a battalion of cavalry of Charlestown, under lieutenant-colonel Sweetser, who escorted him to the square, where the committee of arrangement were in waiting for him.

A meeting had been held in Charlestown, (the

honourable Josiah Bartlett, moderator,) at which it was unanimously voted, that the selectmen, together with Josiah Bartlett, John Kettell, Joseph Hurd, Samuel Devens, Timothy Walker, Seth Knowles, Asahel Stearns, Leonard M. Parker, Thomas Miller, and Timothy Thompson, be a committee, to make such arrangements for the reception of the President of the United States, as the dignity of his character and station, claim and require.

It was also voted, that the committee be authorised to make such appropriations of money, to carry the same into effect, as they may deem necessary.

This committee had already made handsome preparations for the reception of the President, and caused an arch, composed of evergreen, to be erected at the principal entrance of the town. From the centre of this arch, was suspended a chain of twenty links, indicating the union of the states, and hung in two festoons to the sides. On the arch, above, was inscribed, "THE 15th OF JUNE, 1775." At this place Mr. Bartlett addressed the President in the following words.

"We have the honour, sir, in behalf of the inhabitants of Charlestown, respectfully to welcome you to this ancient settlement, which has once fallen a sacrifice to freedom, and still retains some vestiges of the revolutionary war, in which you were engaged at an early period of life.

"We cheerfully unite with our countrymen in the expressions of esteem and confidence, to which your illustrious character and station entitle you; and

we rejoice that, whilst your administration has commenced under such auspicious circumstances, we can anticipate its progress with public approbation, and its termination, with renown to yourself and prosperity to the nation."

To which the President was pleased to reply.

"It is highly gratifying to me to meet the committee of Charlestown upon a theatre so interesting to the United States. It is impossible to approach Bunker Hill, where the war of the revolution commenced, with so much honour to the nation, without being deeply affected. The blood spilt here, roused the whole American people, and united them in a common cause, in defence of their rights.—That union will never be broken.

"Be pleased to accept my thanks for your kind attention on this interesting occasion."

Having passed through an avenue, composed of the citizens, with the fathers of the town, and the reverend clergy at their head, the escort moved by the principal streets, to a square, formed on Breed's Hill, by twenty-one companies of the brigade of general Austin, in the centre of which stood, the
MONUMENT OF WARREN.

After reviewing the whole body of troops, composed of colonel Page's regiment of infantry, colonel Kendall's regiment of artillery, and colonel Sweetser's battalion of cavalry, the President partook of some refreshments, which had been provided in a

marque, pitched for the occasion, on the heights of Bunker. Captain Wyman's company of light infantry, performed the guard honours. Three of the survivors of the memorable battle, by which this spot became distinguished, Mr. Thomas Miller, Mr. T. Thompson, and Mr. John Kettell, were presented at the marque, and conversed with the President.

The directors of the Middlesex canal, which had been opened to the vast timber lands of New Hampshire, and which, from its being the only medium of the supply of materials for the navy, had become an object of national importance, invited the President to view the most contiguous parts of that great work. A spacious roofed boat had been prepared, at the margin of the canal, in which he embarked with his suite, attended by the directors and proprietors, and accompanied by governor Brooks, general Miller, commodores Bainbridge and Perry, lieutenant governor Phillips, the honourable William Gray, judge Tudor, doctors Osgood and Townsend, marshal Prince, the honourable Mr. Otis, and the venerable ex-president of the United States, John Adams. In the course of the passage, the great object of the canal, its extent and utility, were developed to the President, and a new, and accurate, map of New Hampshire, exhibiting the courses of the river Merrimack, was laid open to him. The company passed the aqueduct of Medford River, ascended one of the principal locks, and landed at the seat of the honourable Peter C. Brooks, when they partook of

some refreshments, and proceeded to the house of the governor at Medford, where the whole party had been previously invited to dine.

It was expected that the President would have proceeded further up the canal, to Woburn, and thence, through the pleasure grounds, to the pavilion, at each of which places, numbers of citizens, and some volunteer veterans, had collected to receive him. But it became necessary to inform them, that the pressing engagements of the President, compelled him on many similar occasions, to forego his own inclinations.

In the evening of the same day, a sacred oratorio was performed at Boston, by the Handel and Haydn Society, in honour of the President, which he attended at six o'clock, amid a crowded and brilliant audience. The remainder of the evening was spent at the house of the honourable Mr. Otis, in whose garden was exhibited, a very splendid exhibition of rockets and other fire-works.

On the morning of Sunday, the 6th, the honourable Mr. Lloyd, commodores Bainbridge and Perry, and colonels Sargent and House, accompanied the President to Christ church. His approach was announced to the wardens by the honourable Mr. Lloyd, and he was promptly conducted to the pew, belonging to commodore Bainbridge. The service was performed by the reverend Mr. Eaton. When public worship was concluded, he was conducted by the honourable Mr. Lloyd, to his elegant mansion

and gardens, from whence he took a view of the harbour.

He then examined the celebrated painting of colonel Sargent, representing the entry of Christ into Jerusalem, and expressed much admiration of the genius of the painter, as well as at his choice of so sublime a subject.

In the afternoon he again attended divine service at the Rev. Mr. Channing's meeting-house, in Federal street, in company with commodore Perry, colonels Perkins and Sargent, and George Blake, esq. and upon his return to the Exchange Coffee House, the president and vice-president, and many members of the Boston Mechanic Association, were severally introduced to him. In the evening, the President made a visit to general Humphreys.

On Monday morning, the 7th, he breakfasted with lieutenant governor Phillips, at his mansion in Trimant street, after which, he visited the extensive literary and scientific establishment, the Athenæum. At 10 o'clock he was accompanied to the university in Cambridge, at the entrance to the chapel of which, he was received by the Rev. president Kirkland, and thence conducted into the drawing room, where all the professors, tutors, lecturers, and instructors were individually presented to him. The galleries of the chapel, were already filled with the beauty and fashion of Boston and its neighbourhood, and the President was introduced to his seat, amid the plaudits of the assembly. The provost

then read the following address of the Corporation of the University.

“ Sir—The president and the fellows of Harvard College are happy in an opportunity of presenting their respectful salutations to the chief magistrate of the nation. It is peculiarly grateful to us that a visit to this university has not been found inconsistent with those objects of public concern which engage the attention of the President of the United States in the course of his literary progress.

“ We take satisfaction in this notice of our seminary, as evincing your estimation of liberal studies, and your interest in the education and character of American youth. Our academic functions cannot fail to derive dignity and effect, from the countenance of the civil authorities, and our pupils to find incitements to excellence in all the demonstrations of sympathy in their pursuits and destination, given by those who fill exalted stations.

“ We bid you welcome, sir, to an establishment coeval with the foundation of the state, and the object of public and individual favour, through many successive generations. While, however, its connexion with the history of past times, and the number of sons which, in the lapse of two centuries, it has annually dismissed from its care, are circumstances which naturally excite a degree of interest, we are sensible that antiquity alone, though venerable, is an inadequate basis of respect from men of intelligence and reflection.

“We would hope that this cherished seminary has other, and stronger, claims to complacent regard from every friend to the best interests of man, every patron of intellectual and moral excellence.

“With the rudiments of good literature, and the elements of science, it has been the constant and elevated aim in this institution, to inspire the minds of youth with those principles of virtue and piety, with those manly sentiments, and with that pure love of truth and duty, which are best calculated to form the man and citizen.

“By pursuing such a course, this ancient school has sought to preserve in close alliance, the interests of religion and learning, of faith and charity, of liberty and order. Desiring to train those who are under our charge for the whole public, and for mankind, we deem it an essential part of our office, to endeavour to temper the prejudices and feelings, incident to particular attachments, and geographical divisions. To exhibit the evidence and authority of our common faith, with a due moderation in respect to peculiarities of opinion and mode, and to encourage free inquiries into the nature, the value, the dangers and the preservatives, of our republican institutions, with a just reserve upon those controverted questions which tend to inflame the spirit of party.

“We present to your view, sir, that portion of the youth of our country, now resident within these walls, and are happy to bear testimony to the many

pledges they give of their regard to the interesting objects of literary pursuit, and to those attainments on which their future usefulness must depend.

“ May they, and all the sons of this university, ever cherish those generous affections, and aim at those solid acquirements which shall bind and endear them to their country, and render them approved instruments in advancing the interest and honour of our nation, and strengthening and protecting its precious institutions. .

“ In these indications of the purposes of public education, we are persuaded, sir, that we refer to objects which you deem worthy of high regard,

“ We congratulate you on the auspicious circumstances which attend the commencement of your administration. Accept our wishes and prayers for its happy course and issue—and indulge the expression of our desire, that whilst you, by the favour of heaven, upon the exercise of the appropriate duties of your high station, obtain the happiness of seeing the associated communities, over which you preside, safe and prosperous, it may be our privilege, by fidelity and zeal in our allotted sphere, under the smiles of the same good providence, to co-operate in the work of patriotism, by diffusing the light of knowledge and the saving influence of religion and morals.

“ JOHN T. KIRKLAND.

“ July 7, 1817.”

The Reply of the President.

“ Sir—I am deeply impressed with the distinguished attention, with which the president and fellows of Harvard University have been pleased to honour me on my present visit. Nothing is more interesting to my own mind, and nothing can be more important to our common country, than the cultivation of science and liberal literature. The principal support of a free government is to be derived from the sound morals and intelligence of the people; and the more extensive the means of education, the more confidently may we rely upon the preservation of our public liberties. Whatever doubts may once have been entertained upon the subject of the stability of a republican government, and of its capacity to promote the public interests, the progress of our own must now have satisfied the most sceptical mind, and awaken the strongest conviction of its energy and excellence.

“ The venerable university, over which you preside, has long been a great ornament of our country: it seems exceedingly well adapted in its organization, to give the best instruction. It has nurtured in its bosom many of those who, by their patriotism, their piety and their learning, have conferred lasting benefits on mankind. Most sincerely do I wish that it may continue to be a public blessing, and under the smiles of providence, increase in usefulness. An

institution which endeavours to rear American youth in the pure love of truth and duty, and while it enlightens their minds by ingenuous and liberal studies, endeavours to awaken a love of country, to soften local prejudices, and to inculcate christian faith and charity, cannot but acquire, as it deserves, the confidence of the wise and good. You do justice, therefore, to my feelings, in believing that such an institution must possess my highest regard, and that I shall always take a lively interest in its prosperity.

“JAMES MONROE.

“To the Rev. President Kirkland.”

Mr. Caleb Cushing, a member of the senior class, then pronounced a Latin oration, and the degree of Doctor of Laws, the highest honour of the university, was conferred upon James Monroe. The President, and gentlemen invited, accompanied by the government of the university, then proceeded to view the library, the philosophical chamber, the chemical laboratory, and other public rooms; after which, they returned to the colonnade of University Hall, where they witnessed the admirable military manœuvres of the Harvard Washington corps. From this place they proceeded to the house of the president of the university, and partook of a collation. About one o'clock, the President returned to town, and alighted at the house of general Welles, in Parke street, whence he was escorted by a squadron of cavalry,

under major Phelps, to the common. There he reviewed general Welles's brigade, of the militia of Boston, consisting of a battalion of cavalry, three companies of artillery, six companies of light infantry, six battalions of infantry, and the Independent Cadets, who did guard duty, at the marque, pitched for the head quarters of the commander in chief. After receiving the marching salutes of the brigade, the President, the commander in chief, and their suites, with the brigadier-general, and his officers, alighted at head quarters, and at three o'clock, with the governor and his aids, took carriages, and proceeded to Quincy, to dine with the venerable ex-president Adams, in company with the honourable Messrs. Quincy, Dearborn, Gray and others. He returned to town about eight o'clock, and attended a ball at the honourable Mr. George Blakes.

CHAPTER VII.

The President departs from Boston—address of the Citizens of Lynn—proceeds to Marblehead, thence to Salem and Ipswich—resolutions at these places—Newburyport—address of the Citizens there—inspection of the Factories at Amesbury—the President arrives at Portsmouth—address of the Citizens—of the Associated Mechanics and Manufacturers.

HAVING completed the examination of all the public works, and the inspection of the several garrisons, upon this station, the President took his final leave of Boston, and proceeded on his way to Salem, on the morning of Tuesday the 8th of July. Congress street was filled with a multitude of people, who assembled on that occasion, to offer a last tribute of respect to the chief magistrate. Captain Prentiss, with a company of light dragoons, attended him to the boundary line of the county, where a body of military from Salem, which had been stationed there to receive him, assumed the duty of an escort to conduct him to that town. Commodore Bainbridge, and some citizens of distinction, who had also rode with the President to this spot, took

their leave, and returned to Boston at the same time. He travelled to Lynn with his usual speed, and a committee of the citizens, which had been in readiness, met and conducted him to the hotel, under salutes from the artillery and other martial honours.

When due preparation had been made, and the customary preliminary ceremonies performed, the chairman of the committee read to him the following address :

“ May it please your Excellency—The committee appointed for that purpose, respectfully tender you the congratulations of the citizens of Lynn, upon your arrival in this ancient town.

“ It is with sentiments of patriotic pride and heartfelt pleasure, that the inhabitants of Lynn enjoy this opportunity of beholding among them the chief magistrate of the union.

“ Elevated to your high and honourable office by the suffrages of a free people, in conformity with the principles of our excellent constitution, it is no less the duty, than it is the happy privilege of this people, to pay their voluntary respects to the man of their choice.

“ Whilst under foreign governments, the people are oftentimes obliged by royal mandates, to pay reluctant honours to their rulers, it is the singular fortune of Americans, that they are free to act for themselves, and that in paying honours to the men of their choice, they have to acknowledge no other mandate than that of freedom.

“ Impressed by such considerations, the inhabit-

ants of Lynn, known as a manufacturing people, from the early settlement of the town, heartily congratulate you on the present peaceful and prosperous state of our country, and fondly indulge the hope, that the blessings of liberty will be preserved, and that the arts, commerce, and manufactures of the nation, will be fostered and protected by your administration, recently commenced under circumstances so auspicious.

“Wishing your excellency a long continuance of health and happiness, we have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest respect, your obedient servants.

“R. W. TREVETT,
“Chairman of the Committee.”

The President returned a verbal answer, and having passed on foot, in company with governor Brooks, and preceded by the committee, through two lines formed by the inhabitants, and extending to the outskirts of the town, he resumed his journey.

Some distance from Marblehead, captain Story's company of light infantry met the President, and attended him to the suburbs of the town. There he was received by a committee, and by many of the leading citizens, accompanied by whom he entered Marblehead, amid discharges of cannon, and many demonstrations of joy and satisfaction from the people. The President remained several hours in this place, during which he viewed the town and harbour; inspected Fort Sewall and the garrison; reviewed a

battalion of artillery under major Reed; and received congratulatory visits from a number of citizens.

Preparations had been made in Salem to receive and entertain the President in a becoming manner. A town meeting was held on the 10th of June, for the purpose of considering what measures were necessary to be adopted by the citizens, in regard to his expected visit, and in what manner their gratification might be demonstrated at so pleasing an event. The honourable Benjamin Pickman, jun. after some appropriate observations, submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

“Resolved, That a visit from the President of the United States to this town, during his present tour, will be highly acceptable and gratifying to its inhabitants. That we notice with much satisfaction the universal disposition which prevails, to pay him every respectful attention which is due to the chief magistrate of a free country. That the selectmen, with such other gentlemen as the town may add, be a committee of arrangements, whose duty it shall be to give, in our behalf, a respectful invitation to the President to visit the town, to prepare and deliver to him a suitable address on the occasion, and also that they be authorised and requested to make, in our behalf, every arrangement which they may judge necessary or proper to carry our wishes into full and complete effect.”

The following gentlemen were then selected and

approved of as the committee:—Honourable Benjamin Pickman, jun.; honourable Joseph Story; honourable John Pickering; honourable Nathaniel Silsbee; honourable Nathaniel Bowditch; Joseph White, Joseph Peabody, David Cummins, William Peel, and Joseph Winn, esquires.

About three o'clock of the same day, (the 8th) his approach to that town was announced by a salute from colonel Russell's regiment of artillery, and on his entrance he was joined by the selectmen, a committee of the citizens, and the marshals, when colonel Mansfield gave him a welcome in the name of the inhabitants, in the following terms:

“We are highly gratified, sir, that we have once more an opportunity to present our respects to the chief magistrate of the nation, and we, the selectmen, sincerely welcome you to the ancient town of Salem.”

The President made acknowledgments for the politeness evinced in the conduct of the citizens, and immediately quitted his carriage, and rode into the town on horseback. A short distance from the Essex Coffee House, in Essex street (where preparations had been made for his reception), he dismounted, and proceeded to that hotel on foot, through an avenue formed by the children of the different schools in the town and neighbourhood. Among many eminent persons who were in waiting at the hotel, to give the President a welcome, were, his excellency governor Brooks, who had arrived some hours before him, dressed in full uniform and attended by his aids, and

the honourable Timothy Pickering, of the supreme executive council. In conformity with the resolutions previously inserted, the honourable Benjamin Pickman then tendered a congratulatory address to the President, and received a very flattering reply.

The President shortly afterwards repaired to the Town Hall, where he gave audience to the chief citizens, and the naval and military commanders residing in Salem. He then proceeded to Washington Square, for the purpose of reviewing the troops, assembled there, consisting of a battalion of cavalry, a regiment of infantry, a regiment of artillery, and the corps of cadets; the whole detachment under the command of colonel Russell of the artillery. The manœuvres during this parade were performed with so much correctness, and the appearance of the military was so warlike, that the President expressed himself very much pleased and gratified. A marque had been provided for his accommodation on the ground, and discharges were fired by the artillery, at his arrival and departure.

Returning to his apartments, he was joined at the dinner table by a number of guests, among whom were his excellency governor Brooks, the honourable Mr. Crowninshield, secretary of the navy, the honourable Mr. Pickering, judge Story, several United States naval and military officers, general Hovey and other militia officers, the venerable Dr. Holyoke and the reverend clergy, the committee of arrangement, marshals of the day, &c. In the evening, the President and the governor, with their

suites, attended a concert at the New Town Hall, the public opening of which had been delayed for this occasion. The interior decorations of the building were rich and tasteful, and the audience assembled was estimated at one thousand persons.

The early part of Wednesday, the 9th, was devoted by the President to an examination of such objects, as were more intimately connected with his visit to this place. He viewed Fort Pickering on Winter Island, the East India Museum, the Salem Athenæum, the New Workhouse, and some other public establishments. The secretary of the navy was honoured with his presence at dinner, and in the evening he attended a party at judge Story's.

Having partaken of an early breakfast, with the honourable Mr. Thorndyke, on the morning of Thursday, he passed the remainder of that day, and the principal part of the following, in privacy and retirement, and on Saturday, 12th, he continued his journey toward New Hampshire.

The measures pursued in other towns, relating to a proper and respectful reception of the President, had been adopted by the inhabitants of Ipswich at an early day. On the 12th of June a town-meeting was convened at that place, when

“Nathaniel Wade, esq. was placed in the chair, and Josiah Caldwell chosen secretary. The honourable John Heard called the attention of the meeting to the object for which it was convened, and ardently hoped, that the citizens would cordially unite in offering their respects to the chief magis-

trate of the union, when his arrival should be announced.

“ On motion of Asa Andrews, esq. seconded by major Robert Farley, it was unanimously resolved, that ten gentlemen be appointed, who, with the selectmen, shall constitute a committee of arrangements, and that they be requested to attend to the objects of their appointment, and make report of their proceedings, at the adjournment of their meeting, on Monday evening, the 16th instant.

“ The following gentlemen were then selected and appointed: Honourable John Heard—John Manning, esq.—Nathaniel Wade, esq.—major Robert Farley—captain Moses Treadwell—colonel Joseph Hodgkins—Asa Andrews—Jona Cogswell—George Choate, and Joseph Farley, esquires.

(Attest)

“ JOSIAH CALDWELL, Sec'ry.”

The previous delay of the President at Salem, however, prevented him from receiving all those attentions which were contemplated by the people of Ipswich, and after merely halting to receive the visits of the committee, and some of the principal inhabitants, he passed on towards Newburyport, under an escort which had been despatched from that place to attend him. This escort consisted of a regiment of cavalry, commanded by colonel J. Colman, and the field officers of the brigade, under the direction of majors John Scott, and David Wood, jun. At Parker's river he was met by the honourable Bailey Bartlet, sheriff of Essex, and the committee of

arrangement, when colonel Mosely, their chairman, addressed him.

“ Sir—A number of the citizens of Newburyport and vicinity, desirous of paying you their respects, have taken the liberty to meet you on your journey, and with your permission, will accompany you to Newburyport, where the citizens of that town will be happy, in a more formal manner, to pay you their salutations.”

A large party of citizens then joined the cavalcade, and accompanied the President into town. Captain Coffin's company of artillery announced his entrance with discharges of ordnance, and the cheers of the people followed him to the hotel.

An address, which had been prepared by a committee representing the inhabitants, was immediately presented by their chairman.

“ Sir—The citizens of Newburyport, by their committee, beg leave to present their sincere respects to the chief magistrate of the United States. Having been called by a free and intelligent people, to preside over their most important concerns, it must be peculiarly grateful to your feelings, at the commencement of your arduous duties, to be made more particularly acquainted with their local interests, and to receive their respectful and affectionate salutations. It is no less pleasing to us, than happy for the nation, that we derive the honour of this interview, from the practical operation of that maxim of your illustrious predecessor, the father of his country, in his last affectionate address to his

fellow citizens, that “timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it.” A numerous and wealthy population, stretching along an extensive sea-coast, presents to a foreign enemy, many alluring objects of attack, and the present period of peace and public tranquillity, appears peculiarly favourable for our defence and security.

“Enjoying, as we do, the blessings of a free government, our attachment to it cannot be the less ardent, when administered by one, who took so honourable and active a part in those measures by which it was obtained. We trust that under your administration, by the smiles of a kind providence, a spirit of peace will be generally diffused; the venerable and pious institutions of our fathers preserved; and the citizens meet their appropriate rewards, in the labours of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and in extending the sciences and arts.

“Accept, sir, our best wishes, that you may be prospered in the important object of your journey, and at the close of your labours receive a consolation, the most dear to a patriot, in the happiness and prosperity of the country.”

The President was pleased to reply in substance, as follows :

That he received, with great sensibility, the attentions of the citizens of Newburyport; that his principal object in making this tour was, to see the situation of the people in different parts of the country, and to acquire such information as would better

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.



enable him to discharge the duties of his office; that in his journey he had been highly gratified with the prosperous condition of the people, and that we could not be sufficiently thankful to that bountiful providence, which had conferred upon us such great blessings.

The President concluded with desiring, that his grateful sentiments for the kind and respectful manner in which he had been received by the citizens, might be communicated to them.

His excellency then retired to an adjoining apartment, where, in company with maj. gen. Dearborn, commodore Bainbridge, brigadier-general Miller, general Bricket, Dr. Waterhouse, and the reverend clergy of that and some neighbouring towns, he sat down to a sumptuous dinner. Having signified his desire to dispense with any farther escort, he took leave of the company, and travelled that evening to Portsmouth.

During this portion of his journey, he delayed a while at Amsbury, to examine the factories in that town and its vicinity.

A committee from Portsmouth, a company of the 35th cavalry, and a collection of citizens on horseback and in carriages, joined the President at Greenland, and formed a line of march to enter the city. The procession then moved in that direction, and having passed the lines, a national salute from the artillery under captain Carrier, announced that event to the inhabitants, and a repetition of this salute from

the company of Sea Fencibles, under captain Brown, communicated the intelligence of the President's arrival.

When he had ascended the balcony of Frost's Hotel, the honourable Mr. Mason, in presence of the assembled citizens, delivered an address.

“ To the President of the United States.

“ Sir—The presence of the chief magistrate, selected for his eminent virtues and public services, to preside over and direct the councils of a great nation, must always excite feelings of the highest interest. The inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth, remote from the seat of the general government, can expect few opportunities of witnessing such a gratifying scene. We therefore eagerly embrace this fortunate occasion to present our ardent and sincere congratulations.

“ Engaged chiefly in the business of commerce and navigation, we know our destinies are, in a peculiar manner, dependent on the measures of that government, to which the protection of those important objects, is exclusively confided. These enterprising pursuits, which have always been greatly contributory to the general welfare, are now suffering under a temporary depression. But we have entire confidence that the wisdom and justice of government, will extend to them all the protection and support that shall be in its power.

“ To superintend and conduct the national con-

cerns has always, in free governments, been the favourite employment of the best and greatest men. By no other means, can an individual of distinguished talents so eminently promote the public good. The successful performance of such duties must, at all times, constitute a sure claim to the gratitude of a generous people. This, sir, is the arduous and honourable service, which is entrusted to you by the citizens of the United States.

“Sensible how greatly the national prosperity depends on the due administration of the government, we recal to our recollection, with much satisfaction, the numerous pledges of attachment to the public interest, furnished by the history of your past life. It is our earnest and confident hope, that your administration, by perfecting our valuable institutions, and by uniting public sentiment, and wisely directing it to proper national objects, may fulfil the present happy anticipations, and thus establish on a firm basis, your own and your country's happiness, honour and glory.

“J. MASON,

“In behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth.”

In his answer, the President adverted to the flourishing condition of the town of Portsmouth; made some suitable remarks on the principal points contained in the address; and tendered his acknowledgments for the civilities which had been shown him.

An audience was then given to the principal inhabitants, and he shortly after adjourned to his quarters, at Mr. Wentworth's, in Jeffrey street, accompanied by the committee, the marshals, and a detachment of the military.

In addition to the religious duties of the day, the President, on Sunday the 13th, paid a visit to governor Langdon, well known for his revolutionary services; and on Monday, he made his usual circuit of observation through the forts, the harbour, the navy yard, and the public institutions. A committee from the Society of Associated Mechanics of the state, and the president and vice-president of that society, waited upon his excellency in the course of this day, and met a cordial and friendly reception. On this occasion the chairman delivered an address, which is here introduced :

“ To James Monroe, President of the United States.

“ Sir—In behalf of the Associated Mechanics and Manufacturers of the state of New Hampshire, we ask leave to present you their respectful salutations, and to express with unfeigned cordiality, the satisfaction they derive from the visit with which you are pleased to honour this metropolis.

“ They are not unmindful that your numerous official avocations require your first attention, and must necessarily render your present tour through the country extremely arduous; consequently the too frequent recurrence of formal addresses may become irksome, and even painful: yet they have pre-

sumed it not incompatible with their duty, or with the rules of propriety, to avail themselves of the present opportunity of expressing their public regard, for the man in whom seven millions of free people have reposed the highest degree of public confidence, and to whom they are indebted for the most important services.

“ We notice with peculiar satisfaction, the attention which the arts and manufactures of our country have received from you, and view it as the harbinger of increasing prosperity, and as a mean of perpetuating our independence. Accept, sir, our sincere wishes for your future health and happiness, and our assurances, that no portion of the community can feel a more lively interest in your personal welfare, than do the Associated Mechanics of New Hampshire.

“ ABNER GREENLEAF,

“ WILLIAM SIMES,

“ NATHANIEL B. MARCH,

“ JOHN BURLFY HILL,

“ DAVID C. FOSTER,

“ *Committee.*”

An extemporaneous answer was returned by the President; in which he made some appropriate reflections on the utility of encouraging our native manufactures.

CHAPTER VIII.

Province of Maine—the President lands at Kittery—address—proceeds to Kennebunk, and is addressed there—Wells—Arundel—Biddeford—address of a Committee—the President repairs through Saco and Scarborough to Portland—reply to the invitation from the Citizens of Bath and other towns—visit to forts Preble and Scammel—address of the Clergy—the President re-enters New Hampshire.

THE town of Portsmouth, was the most distant, to the eastward, from the seat of government, which had ever been visited by the executive before, President Washington's tour not extending beyond that place. The increase of population in the province of Maine, however, and the consequent augmentation of its importance in the union, had occasioned, since that period, the construction of many objects, which Mr. Monroe deemed worthy of his inspection. Accordingly, on Tuesday, the 15th of July, he crossed the Piscataqua, from Portsmouth, and entered Maine, at the town of Kittery. The citizens were already paraded on the shore, and the honourable

Mr. Holmes, of Alfred, in their behalf, thus addressed him:

“ Sir—As citizens of Maine, we take the liberty to meet the chief magistrate of the nation, on his entering our district, and to pay him our respects. It being the first time a President of the United States has visited this section of the country, it is a source of peculiar satisfaction to meet and greet one whose private virtues and public administration have been so much, and so justly admired by the people of Maine.

“ Permit us, sir, for ourselves, and our friends, to congratulate you on your election as President, and bid you a cordial welcome to this part of the union; to tender you our services, to alleviate the fatigues of your journey; and our wishes and exertions that all your labours for the people may be received with gratitude, and crowned with success. Through the wisdom of yourself, and your compatriots, the patriotism of the people, and the favour of heaven, you have the singular felicity to receive the voluntary homage of the nation, and to witness its peace, prosperity, freedom, and happiness.

“ This journey, like the journey of your life, is commenced and pursued for the public good. Like that, its fatigues have been endured with patience, its obstacles overcome with perseverance, its storms encountered with firmness, and its refreshing sunshines relished with equanimity and gratitude. In each, as you have advanced, you have acquired additional honour, reverence and love. In your future

progress, in both, may your health be preserved, your country's prosperity and glory secured, and the affections, confidence, and union of the people increased and confirmed. And when these respective journies shall be ended, and you shall return home, may you at the close of the one be received in health and happiness to the embraces of an affectionate family; and, of the other, to the favour and fruition of HIM who will never fail to reward the great and good."

To this address the President made a suitable extemporaneous reply:

Escorted by a large detachment of cavalry, from general Leighton's brigade, he proceeded onward to the ancient town of York, situated on a river of that name, ten miles from the ocean. Here he was greeted with the customary salutes, and the venerable judge Sewall, of the United States district court, at the head of a committee, made him a congratulatory address. The President having replied to the judge, continued his route to the town of Kennebunk. Five miles in advance of this place, he was intercepted by another cavalry escort, and the militia officers of Maine, by whom he was conducted to apartments in the town, at which, after partaking of a refreshment, he was addressed by the chairman of the committee, as follows:

"Sir—The committee, designated by the inhabitants of Kennebunk and its vicinity, bid you welcome to Maine, and particularly that part of it in which they reside. The novel spectacle of seeing

among them the chief magistrate of the United States, excites sensations of no ordinary class ; and equally evincive of their strong attachment to the government of their choice, and of their high respect for the man who has been called by the voluntary suffrages of the people, to preside over its destinies.

“ In this visit, sir, our citizens discern your paternal solicitude to make yourself acquainted with the various sections of the country, and the people who inhabit them ; and we are charged to assure you, that they have a deep interest in the progress and happy termination of your journey.

“ We congratulate you, sir, upon the present peaceful state of our country, and that your administration of the government commences under circumstances, so pleasant to yourself, and auspicious to them : and we assure you that our citizens have the fullest confidence, that the best interests of the people will be promoted ; and their prayers to heaven are, that at some future period, when you shall retire from your present elevated situation, you may receive the acclamations of the whole people, made happy, under an administration marked for its *wisdom, its mildness, and spirit of conciliation.*

“ G. G. WALLINGSFORD,

“ In behalf of the committee.”

The President's Reply to the Address of the Citizens of Kennebunk.

“Sir—I ask you, and the gentlemen associated with you, to communicate to the citizens of Kennebunk and its vicinity, my thanks for the friendly reception they give me; and for those testimonies of respect which they are pleased to manifest for the chief magistrate of the United States. Be pleased to assure them, that on this, as well as on other similar occasions, I am unable to express my emotions. To behold a free, an enlightened, and a high minded people, paying a spontaneous tribute of respect and affection to a man who is elevated to the chief magistracy of a nation, is in itself an imposing spectacle. To that individual, such a scene, you may well believe, must possess a character of peculiar and appropriate interest. I have never before been so much affected. Such distinguished attentions, such unexpected effusions of regard, as I experience from my fellow citizens, do indeed sink deep into my heart. They have made me feel, if possible, a deeper sense of my obligations to devote all my faculties to their service.

“It was my wish, in the first instance, while on this tour, to have devoted my attention exclusively, to those public and national objects which I had in view. But finding that this arrangement did not comport with the feelings of my fellow citizens, I relinquished it. Indeed, when I found a disposition,

so generally manifesting itself, to improve the occasion for a personal interview of the people with the citizen whom their voluntary suffrages had elevated to the highest office in their gift, and, through him, to exhibit the homage which they feel for the government itself, and the high value which they entertain for its republican form, I cheerfully yielded to their wishes. Nor can I ever regret that I have thus afforded myself so many opportunities of seeing and feeling how much we are one people; how strongly the ties by which we are united, do in fact bind us together; how much we possess in reality, a community not only of interest, but of sympathy and affection. I am the more led to make this remark, because you are pleased to express a confident hope, that a spirit of mutual conciliation may be one of the blessings, which may result from my administration. This indeed would be an eminent blessing, and I pray it may be realised. The United States are certainly the most enlightened people on earth. We are certainly rapidly advancing in the road of national pre-eminence. Nothing but union is wanting to make us a great people. The present time affords the happiest presages that this union is fast consummating. It cannot be otherwise. I daily see greater proofs of it: the further I advance in my progress, in the country, the more I perceive that we are all Americans—that we compose but one family—that our republican institutions will be supported and perpetuated by the united zeal and patriotism of all. Nothing could give me greater satis-

faction than to behold a perfect union among ourselves—an union, which I before observed, is all we can ever want to make us powerful and respected—an union too, which is necessary to restore to social intercourse its former charms, and to render our happiness, as a nation, unmixed and complete. To promote this desirable result requires no compromise of principle, and I promise to give it my continued attention, and my best endeavours. For the good of our common country, I feel that I am bound constantly to act. So far as integrity and zeal are concerned, I can confidently say I shall not be found wanting; and if I shall fail in the discharge of my duty, it shall be from want of judgment. I also hope that I shall be enabled actually to improve all the opportunities, which the station to which I have been called, shall afford me, to advance the interest, the honour, and the felicity of our beloved country. Be pleased, sir, to communicate to the citizens, whom you and your associates represent, my best wishes for their individual prosperity and happiness.”

The President then resumed his journey, passing, on foot, through an avenue of citizens, over the bridge, which was handsomely ornamented, where he ascended his carriage, and thence proceeded, by way of Wells, and Arundell, to Biddeford. A committee of the citizens of that place, by their chairman, Mr. Thatcher, being first introduced, addressed the President in these words:

“Sir—The inhabitants of Biddeford, by their committee, beg leave to present their tribute of re-

spect to the chief magistrate of the United States of America, and to express to him their pleasure at his visit—a pleasure that their local situation has hitherto prevented their enjoying.

“Attached to their republican form of government, they are anxious to retain it in its original simplicity; the frequency of their elections renders it important to the electors to be acquainted with their rulers, and they are pleased to observe your desire to gratify their wishes.

“They cordially receive you within the limits of their town, and tender their services to render your journey as pleasant and useful as in their power. Having neither natural or artificial objects worthy your particular observation, and your official duties being so numerous, they cannot expect to be gratified by your delay to see all they have to show—love of country, and honour to their rulers. They have only to regret, that the moment of their salutation is also the moment of their farewell. They tender most ardent wishes for your happiness in public and domestic life; assuring you of their approbation and support in all public measures, that may tend to national honour and prosperity.

“GEORGE THATCHER,

“SETH STORER, jun.

“SAMUEL MERRILL,

“(Selectmen of Biddeford,) *Committee of Arrangement.*”

The President made a verbal reply to the committee, and immediately set forward to Saco, and thence

through Scarborough to Portland, the extremity of his eastern tour. Numerous arches were erected, and national flags displayed, at the different intersections of the road, between these places. The most beautiful and tasteful of these exhibitions, was made upon the bridge at Westbrook, leading directly into Portland; the decorations of which, were surmounted with banners and national emblems, and an arch for each state. An escort, under the orders of major-general Richardson, had been provided at the Cumberland line, by which he was conducted to his quarters in Portland, after having reviewed the Portland regiment of militia. In the evening, the observatory, and other buildings on Mountjoy Hill, were handsomely illuminated, and a brilliant display of fire-works, closed the entertainments, which had been provided by the citizens, to do honour to their visiter. Deputations from the towns of Bath, Wiscasset, Brunswick and Topham, were introduced to the President, and in behalf of the towns from which they came, invited him to continue his route to each of those places. To these several invitations, the President replied in the following note.

“Fellow Citizens—I beg you to be assured, that it would afford me great and sincere pleasure, to proceed to the towns which you represent, and even to Castine, if imperious circumstances did not prevent it. I undertook this tour to acquire information, by personal inspection of our principal harbours, of the entrances into them, of the state of the public works,

and of the points at which it might be proper to erect others; and it was my object to embrace in it the Atlantic coast, to the extent mentioned, and the inland frontier as far as Detroit. I now find, notwithstanding the exertions which I have made, that if I proceed further to the eastward, I shall be compelled to abandon all the western part of my contemplated tour, or be thrown on the lakes at an unfavourable season, and shall likewise be detained from the seat of government, longer than a due regard for other important national interests will permit. I regret, therefore, to be compelled by these considerations, to terminate my tour eastward here; considerations which will, I doubt not, have their due weight with you, and my other fellow citizens of the district of Maine.

“I am happy to meet here deputies from so many of the towns to the eastward, because from you I shall receive such information touching your local interests, as will be useful. I shall pay to it the utmost attention in my power.

“I am aware, that the prosperity of towns in this district, (and I may extend the remark to the United States,) depends on the prosperous state of their commerce. Nothing is more just then, that our trade with foreign powers should be placed in every branch, on a footing of reciprocal and equal advantage. It gives me pleasure to state, that this important interest has already received the consideration of the national councils, and that I have no doubt it

will continue to be duly attended to, until it is placed on a just and satisfactory footing.

“ On all the great concerns of this highly favoured and happy nation, there is but one common interest. We are all equally interested in preserving our present republican government and institutions, in their utmost purity. We are all equally interested in adopting suitable measures of defence, land and naval, and in the proper protection and encouragement of our commerce ; and it is highly gratifying to me, to witness in the whole extent of my tour, that great harmony of opinion prevails on all these important points.

“ JAMES MONROE.”

On Wednesday morning the President inspected the forts Preble and Scammel, at the mouth of the harbour, and reviewed the troops under major Crane ; after which he examined the observatory, and visited the widow of the late gallant commodore Preble. Upon returning to his quarters, he received the reverend clergy of Portland, who waited on him with this address.

“ Sir—The ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, of different denominations, in Portland and vicinity, amid the congratulations of their fellow citizens, would now in a body tender their respectful and christian salutations, opening to you their bosoms, revered sir, and imploring on you the divine presence, guidance and support, as the father of a great and happy people.

“That you may have in continuance a prosperous journey, by the will of God, through the northern and western parts of these United States, a safe return to the capital, and to the bosom of your family; that the morning of your presidency, being a morning without clouds, which has thrown such a lustre upon our public affairs, and occasioned such surprising harmony in the public feelings, may indeed be as the shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

“And when, sir, your hands are heavy under the weight of the nation's cares, be assured, the intercessions of our closets and of our altars, (animated by the grateful remembrance of your presence amongst us) shall be always going up to the Mercy-seat in your behalf, that through your instrumentality, the beauty of the Lord our God may be upon us, his glory appear to our children. And having served your generation according to the will of God, in a good old age, and full of days and honours, may you be gathered unto the illustrious fathers who rest from their public labours, and enter with them into heavenly glory.”

The Answer from the President.

“Gentlemen—Among the numerous tokens of respect, which have been shown me by my fellow citizens, during my present tour, undertaken to advance the public interest, I have received none more grateful than the one I now receive from you, the

ministers of our Lord and Saviour. Be assured, that the kind sentiments of your affectionate address, especially those which regard my person, are warmly reciprocated. A proper reverence for our Maker, and indeed religion in general, leaving all men however free to act agreeably to the dictates of their own consciences, will ever meet my approbation and support.

“ I am sensible, gentlemen, that I cannot do justice to your address in this summary reply. I must therefore conclude, by repeating to you the assurance of my great satisfaction in receiving this testimony of your regard, and by requesting you to accept my thanks for your respectful and christian salutation.”

The public armed ships to be employed in the survey of the coast, under commodores Bainbridge and Perry, had been ordered to rendezvous at Portland, and the last of them arrived in that harbour, in the afternoon of this day. Here the President separated from those distinguished officers, and from general Swift, who had been in attendance on him from the moment of his arrival at Baltimore. On the following morning, the vessels sailed for Castine, at which place the survey was to be commenced, and the President, with his secretary, immediately set out for Dover, in New Hampshire. Returning through Biddeford, he breakfasted with judge Thatcher, thence proceeded through Berwick and Somers, and reached Dover early in the afternoon. The citizens received him with many manifestations

of joy, and in the evening he attended an assembly at the seat of the honourable William Hale, at whose mansion he also lodged.

The situation of general Swift, in the suite of the President, was now occupied by brigadier-general Miller, of the United States army, accompanied by whom, he left Dover on the morning of the 18th, and was escorted by the citizens through Nottingham, Northwood, Epsom, and Chichester, to the confines of the town of Concord. The selectmen and a committee of the inhabitants were in readiness to receive him; and being first saluted by a company of artillery at Concord bridge, he was conducted to his quarters, at Barker's Hotel, in Main street. To gratify the desire of the inhabitants to behold the chief magistrate of the union, a platform had been erected, on which it was proposed to deliver to him, in their presence, a congratulatory address. On three sides of the stage, the escort infantry companies were arrayed: the centre was occupied by the President, and the committee of the town, by the chairman of which, the honourable Mr. Thompson, this address was then delivered.

“ Sir—Permit us, as the organ of the citizens of Concord, to express the high satisfaction we feel, in beholding the President of the United States in our village, and in having an opportunity to present you our most respectful acknowledgments for the distinguished honour.

“ All hearts, sir, bid you welcome. We deem it a peculiarly happy circumstance, that in discharg-

ing the important duty, of examining the works of defence, on our exterior lines, you witness universal eagerness and cordiality, in the salutations you receive in every place you visit. Upon this auspicious occasion, party feelings are buried, and buried, we would hope, for ever. A new era, we trust, is commencing. The leading measures of the general government, accord remarkably with the views and principles of all parties ; and your private as well as public character, furnish us a pledge that you will endeavour to make your administration a blessing to our country. And we pray God to grant you success, and have you under his holy keeping.

“Accept, sir, our best wishes that your present tour may be eminently useful to the nation, both in affording them security against their enemies, and union among themselves.

“THOMAS W. THOMPSON,

“*For the Committee.*

“July 18, 1817.”

A verbal answer was returned, and the President then adjourned to an apartment in the hotel, where he joined a large party of citizens at the dinner table. In the course of the entertainment, the following toast was announced from his excellency.

“*The town of Concord—May its inhabitants continue to flourish and prosper.*”

A concert of vocal and instrumental music was given in the evening at the Meeting-house, to attend which the President accepted an invitation, and the

best talent of the town was summoned, on this occasion, to contribute to his gratification.

The governor of New Hampshire being prevented from paying his personal respects to the President, by a severe indisposition, addressed him the following explanatory letter, which he transmitted through the agency of the secretary of state, on the day after his arrival.

“New Hampshire, Executive Department,
Epping, July 18, 1817.

“Dear Sir—It is to me a subject of much regret, that in your tour through New Hampshire, I have been unable to pay you that respectful attention, and those personal civilities, which I consider due both to your private character, and official station. You were verbally informed, while at Portsmouth, of my severe indisposition; and I am now obliged to add, that I am still confined to my chamber and bed, by an attack of the typhus fever, which has not yet, I fear, reached its crisis. This unfortunate event has deprived me of the satisfaction of a personal interview with you; and prevented me from receiving a visit at this place, with which I had flattered myself you would have honoured me.

“A military escort having been called out, by the governors of some of the states, to accompany you through those parts of the country, I was desirous that the same tribute of respect should be paid you, on your passage through New Hampshire. The power to call out such an escort, seemed, at first view, incident to the nature of my office, as com-

mander of the militia ; yet so accurately is this command defined, and so cautiously restricted, by the prudence, or the jealousy, of our state constitution, that I have authority at no time to order out the militia, except for certain known objects, particularly designated in the constitution, and by the laws enacted under it. I have thought proper to make this statement, both in justice to myself, and to the state over which I preside ; a state which yields to none in the union, either in attachment to the general government, or in respect to the distinguished individual who, with its full consent and approbation, has been raised to the first office in the gift of the nation.

“ This letter will be delivered to you through the secretary of state. Had health permitted, I should have taken a great pleasure in waiting upon you, in person, during the time you remained in this state, and in suggesting some objects of inquiry, which might, perhaps, have merited your attention in this part of our common country. But in my present condition, I can only add my sincere congratulations, and my best wishes for the success of your administration, which has commenced under circumstances peculiarly favourable to yourself, and to our beloved country.

“ I have the honour to be, with the highest personal respect and esteem, dear sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

“ WILLIAM PLUMER.

“ James Monroe, President of the United States,
now at Concord, New Hampshire.”

On Saturday he dined with the honourable Mr. Thompson, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was received by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen on board the pleasure boat "President," which had been fitted up and decorated, especially for the occasion, by John Langdon Sullivan, esq. In this barge, and followed by a train of private boats, the party descended the Merrimack, by Turkey River falls, to Garven's falls, and thence through the five locks, cut round the falls, into the river below. An excellent band of music was provided, to enliven the scene; the serenity and smoothness of the stream, which, by the perseverance and enterprise of a single individual, had been converted from a rude and useless state, into a source of wealth and commerce; and the variegated beauty of the landscape, presented from both shores, contributed to the pleasure derivable from such an excursion. The company, consisting of one hundred and fifty persons, returned to Concord by land, and in the evening, the President honoured colonel Kent, with his attendance at his house. On Sunday, he attended the service at the meeting house, and at five on the morning of Monday, the 21st of July, he left Concord, and was escorted to the Oaks, in Boscawen, by the committee of arrangement. At Salisbury he breakfasted, and thence proceeded through Andover, Wilmot, and Springfield, to Willis, in Enfield. Here he dined, and in the afternoon visited the "Habitation of the Shaken Community," where he was received with the simplicity by which that sect is distinguish-

ed. The elder came forth, and addressed him thus : —“ *I Joseph Goodrich welcome thee, James Monroe, to our habitation.*” The President was then permitted to examine the institution and their manufactories, and remained there about an hour. In the course of the evening he arrived at Hanover.

At all the towns through which the President passed, he was escorted, alternately by the citizens, and the military. Some distance from Hanover, he was met by a large cavalcade of citizens, on horseback, and in carriages; and was addressed, on his arrival, by the honourable Mr. Olcott, chairman of the committee, appointed to receive and congratulate him, in the following manner:

“ *To the President of the United States.*

“ Sir—In behalf of the citizens of Hanover and the adjacent towns, we beg leave respectfully to tender you our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this place.

“ Averse as we are, in our feelings and habits, from any parade inconsistent with the simplicity of our republican institutions, we are happy that the tour of your excellency, undertaken for the promotion of objects of great national importance, affords us an opportunity of bidding you a cordial welcome to the banks of the *Connecticut*, and the verge of the *Green Mountains*—the seat of one of those literary institutions by which our country has been highly benefited, and honourably distinguished. A seminary, which a few years since was planted in a wil-

derness, can exhibit no venerable antiquities, no proud monuments of the arts; yet it cannot fail to be regarded by you with interest, on account of its relation to the principles and permanency of our government.

“ We are happy to offer, personally, that respect which is due to your elevated station, your eminent public services, and private virtues. It contributes, in no small degree, to the pleasure we enjoy on this occasion, that we meet the chief magistrate of the United States, in the style of a private citizen, distinguished, from the rest of the community, by none of the ordinary badges of authority, and depending on no safeguards but the good wishes of his fellow citizens.

“ We deem it singular, that we see among us, for the first time, a chief magistrate of the nation, under circumstances peculiarly calculated to inspire feelings of satisfaction and joy. A new and auspicious era seems to have commenced in our country. At the close of the war, in which our prowess in arms shed new lustre on the American republic, a spirit of peace and harmony prevails among us. A national feeling is excited, which must be productive of the happiest consequences. The unexampled progress of our country, within the last thirty years, in population and refinement; the improvements in agriculture and manufactures; the happiness enjoyed by the people of the United States, under the benign influence of the federal constitution; all contribute to strengthen the ties of union, and give stability to our excellent political institutions.

“ We sincerely congratulate you, sir, that your election to the first office in the gift of your fellow citizens, has occurred at a period so auspicious and interesting, under circumstances which not only evince the high sense which is entertained of your patriotism, zeal, and fidelity ; but furnish a sure guarantee of the impartiality and wisdom of your administration.

“ That the blessings of heaven may attend you through life ; that you may have the pleasure of seeing our beloved country prosperous and happy, under your auspices ; and, when you shall retire from the cares of public life, that you may be followed into retirement, by the esteem and affection of a virtuous and grateful people, is the ardent wish of those in whose behalf we have the honour of addressing you.

“ MILLS OLCOTT,

“ ZIBA HUNTINGDON,

“ WM. H. WOODWARD,

“ ELIAS LYMAN,

“ BENJ. J. GILBERT,

“ GEORGE E. WALES,

“ AMOS A. BREWSTER,

“ PIERCE BURTON,

“ JONA FRANKLIN,

“ EBEN. BROWN,

“ SALMON WASHBURN,

“ JOSEPH CURTIS, and

“ JACOB TURNER,

“ JOHN DURKEE,

“ DAVID HOUGH,

“ *Committees of Dartmouth village, Lime, Lebanon, Hartford, Norwich, and Hanover.*”

The following is the President's reply.

“ *To the Citizens of Hanover.*

“ Fellow Citizens—Your congratulations are the more acceptable, because they are the heart-felt ex-

pressions of your attachment to our inestimable form of government.

“I have not the pretension, to arrogate to myself, the emotion of the sentiment my presence awakens. It recalls to you your form of government, and the exalted civil and religious principles you so eminently enjoy. The contemplation of these, and the security you feel in the continuance of such rich possessions, fills you with gratitude.

“The recollections of the trials of our country, and the honourable rank to which these have raised her, inspires a laudable pride in your nation's honour, and it is to give utterance to these sentiments and the emotions they excite, that such public demonstrations of respect are rendered to the chief magistrate of the country. I participate in the sentiment; I sympathise with you in these emotions; I cannot, therefore, but take a deep interest in the literary seminary of this place; for such institutions will long supply successive generations of wise and virtuous men, who will know how to estimate and preserve the blessings of civil liberty, that their fathers shall bequeath to them.

“It is an epoch like the present, when an honourable peace leaves no question to agitate the public, that through institutions like yours, the expanded benevolence, and high sense of national honour, which are essential to public virtue, should be everywhere diffused as means of union. These cannot fail to produce that national feeling, from which you anticipate such happy results.

“I cannot but acknowledge your expressions of personal regard and respect. That the blessings you invoke on me, may abundantly descend on yourselves and your children, for many generations, is truly my sincere and ardent wish.

“JAMES MONROE.”

The President, in the evening, made a visit to the rival corporations of the university, and by his presence produced a reconciliation between many members of that institution, who had, for years before, been at variance with each other. He also attended a party at the house of president Brown, where he unexpectedly met the widow of the late president Wheelock, (aunt to major-general Ripley, of the United States army) who resided in the neighbourhood of Trenton at the period when the engagement took place there, in 1776, and who generously officiated as his nurse after he received his wound.

Deputations met the President at Hanover, with invitations from Windsor, Royalston, Strafford, Montpellier, and other towns. To gratify, as far as possible, the wishes of the inhabitants, he made choice of a route which should lead him through these several places. On Tuesday he left Hanover, and proceeded with general Bradley, of Westminster, and colonel George Sullivan, of Boston, to Strafford, and visited the extensive manufactory of copperas in its neighbourhood. In behalf of the proprietors of this establishment, colonel Binney had been

delegated to invite the President there, and to explain its extent and utility. He was conducted by that gentleman throughout the manufactory, of which a written description was delivered to him, setting forth the discovery of the mineral, the commencement and process of the manufacture, and the beneficial results necessarily accruing to the country, by rendering it independent of Europe, for the supply of an essential article of general use. From these works he returned to Norwich common, at Stratford, where he received the congratulations of a large concourse of people, and dined in company with lieutenant-governor Brigham, judge Brown, captain Riley, the Rev. Mr. Woodward, and other citizens. In the afternoon, he passed down the Vermont side of the river, crossed at Lyman's bridge into New Hampshire again, entered Plainfield and Cornish, and arrived at Windsor. On the confines of that town, a numerous collection of citizens, some companies of military, and a corps of artillery, were already in waiting, in anticipation of his arrival. Discharges from the latter gave intimation to the people within, of that circumstance, and in a few minutes he alighted at Pitte's Hotel, where a written address (which follows) was read to him, by colonel Durham.

*“ To the President of the United States, at Windsor,
Vermont.*

“ Sir—It is with equal pleasure and pride that the citizens of Windsor, so remote from the seat of go-

vernment, embrace this opportunity of tendering to you in person, the homage of their profound respect; a homage not the less becoming the occasion, since it is the best tribute which freemen can offer, and which the President of the United States *alone*, of all the world, from a free people can receive.

“The state of Vermont, sir, after having alone, and successively borne a signal share in the heat and burden of our revolutionary labours, was the first to appreciate the importance of our federal compact, and to solicit admission into the national union. Under that compact, sir, in the sanctuary of that union we are free—we are protected—we are flourishing and happy. Our mountains echo with the cheerful voice of industry and security; our vallies smile with abundance and peace. These blessings are dear to our hearts. We habitually cherish them as inseparable from our existence. In their defence, sir, we have bled; and we are still ready, should our country call, to bleed again.

“In this tour, undertaken through a remote section of the union, for the additional security of our growing republic, you have an opportunity to become acquainted intimately with our local feelings—our local interests—our republican spirit—but above all, with our unshaken attachment to our national government, and our national institutions.

“We feel ourselves flattered by this first visit from the chief magistrate of our nation, and in beholding your face, we behold a new pledge for the continuance of our invaluable blessings.

“Placed, sir, as you have fortunately been, in the executive chair, by the almost unanimous voice of our country, at an auspicious moment, when peace is again restored; when the loud din of party collision is dying away, and when a general tranquillity seems pervading the world, we offer you our felicitations on the pleasing event. And while we rejoice in your opportunity, we rely on your wisdom, to co-operate with our enlightened patriots and legislators, in strengthening our republican institutions, and, under the guidance of heaven, to fix, on a durable basis, the happy destinies of a great and rising empire.

“From our unqualified respect of your personal character, as well as from the pledge to be found in a long life devoted to the public good, we have a right to anticipate the most pleasing results. In copying the illustrious examples of the great founders of our republic, you cannot fail to advance the best interests, and the true glory of our common country, and thus to erect in the hearts of your countrymen, an imperishable monument to your own fame. With such feelings, and with such views, in the name and in behalf of the citizens of Windsor, we bid you a cordial welcome to this village, and to the state of Vermont.

“T. LEVERETT,

“J. DUNHAM,

“H. EVERETT.

“A. AIKINS,

“E. TORRY,

“Committee.”

The President's Answer.

“Fellow Citizens—I have approached the state of Vermont, with peculiar sensibility. On a former visit, immediately after the war, I left it a wilderness, and I now find it blooming with luxuriant promise of wealth and happiness, to a numerous population. A brave and free people will never abandon the defence of their country. The patriotism of Vermont, has been relied on in times of peril; and the just expectation of their virtue was honourably sustained. I shall ever rely on their wisdom in the councils of the nation, as on their courage in the field.

“The confidence now universally felt in the stability and efficiency of our government, is the surest pledge, that all judicious measures, adopted for the common good of the nation, will receive the cordial support of all honest and honourable men.

“I rejoice with you, that a just sense of the national interests, and more generous feelings pervade the country. It is by cherishing these, with a liberal reference to the prosperity and happiness of the whole union, that the high destiny of our nation can be attained.

“The true principles of our policy are now well understood. The people have only to maintain them with vigour and economy, and all the great objects of national concern, under a benign providence, will be secured to ourselves and our posterity.

“JAMES MONROE.”

Before he departed from Windsor he visited the Female Academy, and received from the pupils an

ADDRESS.

“ To the President of the United States.

“ Sir—Impressed with a high sense of the honour, which the inhabitants of this village receive in being permitted to welcome the chief magistrate of the union, we beg leave, in behalf of the young ladies of the Windsor Female Academy, to present you our humble tribute of respect ; which, although from the juvenile female pen, will not, we trust, be unacceptable, or deemed entirely beneath your notice. While we regard the president of the nation, as the protector of our country, the preserver of our rights and dearest privileges, and the guardian of our literary institutions, our hearts glow with feelings of gratitude, and we delight to address him by the endearing appellation of patron and friend. Permit us, sir, respectfully to congratulate you on your safe arrival in the state of Vermont ; on the present happy and prosperous situation of the country over which you are called to preside ; that the olive of peace is now waving, where lately the clarion of war was heard ; and that your entrance upon public duties, both arduous and important, is at a time, when, from the general peace and tranquillity that reign, you can have leisure to promote the happiness and literary attainments of the rising generation. We

feel happy that the visit by which the northern states have been so highly honoured, has been undertaken at a time when every thing must have combined to render it pleasant to yourself, as well as to the people ; and we believe that their reception of you has been, and will continue to be, such as is consonant to their views of respect for your private character, and the elevated station you have the honour with so much dignity to fill, as President of the United States. That you may long live in the affections of a free and enlightened people, and that success may crown all your exertions for the public good, is the ardent wish of many a patriotic, although youthful female bosom.

“ MARY B. REED,

“ ELEUTHERA D. FAY,

“ ELIZA L. KIMBALL,

“ NANCY H. CHAMBERLAIN,

“ CAROLINE R. HALE,

“ ELIZABETH PORTER,

“ *Committee.*”

To this address, which was deemed particularly interesting by the President, he was pleased to make

A REPLY.

“ Young Ladies—I beg you to be assured, that no attention which I have received in the course of my route, has afforded me greater satisfaction than that with which I have been honoured by the young

ladies of the Female Academy of Windsor. I take a deep interest, as a parent and citizen, in the success of female education, and have been delighted wherever I have been, to witness the attention paid to it. That you may be distinguished for your graceful and useful acquirements, and for every amiable virtue, is the object of my sincere desire. Accept my best wishes for your happiness.

“JAMES MONROE.

“The members of the Windsor Female Academy.”

At the early hour of six, on Wednesday morning, the 23d, he resumed his journey, and reached Montpellier, the same evening. The citizens of that town were prepared to receive him, and a deputation representing them, delivered an address.

“*To the President of the United States.*

“Sir—The citizens of Montpellier and its vicinity, have directed their committee to present you their respectful salutations, and bid you a cordial welcome.

“The infancy of our settlements places our progress in the arts and sciences something behind most of our sister states, but we shall not be denied some claim to a share of that ardent love of liberty, and the rights of man; that attachment to the honour and interests of our country, which now distinguish the American character, while the fields of the Hubbardston, the heights of Walloonsack, and the plains

of Plattsburg, are admitted to witness in our favour. Many of those we now represent, ventured their lives in the revolutionary contest; and permit us, sir, to say, the value of this opportunity is greatly enhanced by the consideration, that we now tender our respects to one, who shared in all the hardships and dangers of that eventful period, which gave liberty and independence to our country; nor are we unmindful, that from that period until now, every public act of your life, evinces an unalterable attachment to the principles for which you then contended.

“ With such pledges we feel an unlimited confidence, that should your measures fulfil your intentions, your administration, under the guidance of divine providence, will be as prosperous and happy as its commencement is tranquil and promising; and that the honour, the rights and interests of the nation will pass from your hands unimpaired.

“ JAMES FISK,

“ *For the Committee.*”

The President returned an extemporaneous and very satisfactory reply.

He rested that night at Montpellier, and advanced with expedition towards Burlington the following day. The chief persons of that town rode as far as Willston, to receive him; and having attended him to his quarters, the chairman of a committee appointed to wait on him, expressed the sentiments of the inhabitants in this address:

“ To the President of the United States.

“ Sir—In behalf of the inhabitants of Burlington, and its vicinity, we congratulate you on your safe arrival within this part of the state of Vermont.

“ Living under a government of our own choice, where birth and hereditary titles create no factitious privileges ; where the avenues of office are open to exalted merit ; and where virtue and worth confer the only distinctions known to our law ; the citizen is under a moral obligation to respect the authorities of his country.

“ Permit us, sir, to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by this interview, to assure you of a cordial respect, and while we testify the high sense we entertain of your private worth, to discharge the pleasing task of tendering, to the chief magistrate of our country, the respect due to his exalted station.

“ The pleasure of a personal acquaintance is much increased by a knowledge of the objects of your visit. In common with yourself and every virtuous citizen, we indulge an honest pride in contemplating the civil institutions of our country, and rejoice in every measure which has for its object the protection and security of the people. In proportion to the value, to the blessings of rational liberty, should be our exertions to render the enjoyment of them secure. Placed upon the frontiers of the United States, in situations assailable by the sudden irruptions of an invading foe, the dangers to which we may be exposed give

additional value to any precautionary measures of defence.

“ We rejoice that the noise of war, is lost in the busy arts of peace, that the citizen is left to the honest pursuits of industry and enterprize, under a confidence that his interest is identified with that of the public. But you will not believe us alarmed by idle fears, when we assure you that the recent events on this frontier have shown us, that whatever we hold dear may be jeopardized by the chance of war. The citizens of Vermont will not soon forget the memorable eleventh of September, eighteen hundred and fourteen, or fail to appreciate the worth of those who so valiantly defended their country’s flag, and secured to themselves immortal glory. The anxious solicitude of this awful but glorious day, has forcibly impressed upon our minds, the truth of the position, that *peace is the time to prepare for war.*

“ We are pleased to know that this subject has already engaged your attention. From a personal inspection of the various parts of our extended republic, you will be enabled the better to ascertain its vulnerable points, and advise to measures of future security. Nor is this subject an uninteresting one. The patriot whose liberal soul is animated by the prospect of ameliorating the condition of his fellow men, here finds an object commensurate to his desires, and while he generously devotes himself to the welfare of his country, he is sustained by a consciousness that his exertions have promoted its glory.

Nature, also, seems to have designated our beloved country as the scene of no ordinary exertions. She has here scattered her gifts with a munificent hand, and points the way to high and ennobling pursuits. The vast extent of our territory; the grandeur of its scenery; its mountains; its rivers, and its inland seas; the abundance of its means, together with the progress of population and improvement, combine to render it an object of sublime contemplation.

“The alacrity and zeal with which you have engaged in the military and naval defences of our country, is an additional pledge of your honourable motives and patriotic wishes.

“That your labour may be crowned with abundant success, and that you may long live to reap the rich reward of a life well spent in the service of your country, is our most earnest wish.

“DANIEL FARRAND,

“For the Committee of Arrangement.

“Burlington, July 24, 1817.”

The President's Reply to the Citizens of Burlington.

“Fellow Citizens.—In entering the town of Burlington, I find myself in view of a scene, associated in every bosom with the dearest interest and highest honour of the country. The eventful action on your lake and its invaded shores, can never be contemplated without the deepest emotion. It bound the union by stronger ties, if possible, than ever. It filled every breast with confidence in our arms, and

aroused the spirit of the country. The proximity of these scenes shall animate our children, to emulate the honourable example of their fathers. They, too, shall realise that in the hour of peril, their country shall never want defenders, resolute and brave as their ancestors, and firm as the mountains that gave them birth.

“ Truly no nation has richer treasures of civil or religious liberty to defend. None stronger ties to united and to enlightened, and to extended patriotism. That a just sense of these truths pervades the community, is evinced in the respect which you tender to the office of chief magistrate of the country in my person.

“ The important objects of my tour become the more interesting, as I find the frontier more exposed. You may feel assured, that the government will not withhold any practicable measures for the security of your town; nor have I ever doubted that preparation for defence in time of peace, would ever prove the best economy in war.

“ If in pursuing these important objects, and administering the government upon principles consonant with the benign spirit of our constitution, my sincere and honest efforts should be crowned, as you wish, with abundant success; it will be a real gratification to myself, that you and your state will eminently participate in the beneficent providential result.

“ JAMES MONROE.”

At Burlington, after receiving the visits of many other respectable citizens, he embarked in a steam boat, placed under his orders, and proceeded towards the town of Vergennes, situated upon Great Otter creek, and the harbour where the whole of the fleet, afterwards commanded by commodore Macdonough, had been built and equipped. The extensive manufactory of cast and sheet iron, the furnaces, forges, machinery, and implements used in that establishment, were examined by him with much attention. When he had completed his observation of these, and such other objects of importance, as the town presented, he again embarked under civil and military attentions and honours, and sailed down the lake Champlain for Plattsburg.

CHAPTER IX.

The President visits the Military Works at Rouse's Point—lands at Plattsburg—Description of the Attack upon that Town—Chateaugay—Ogdensburg—Address of the Citizens—the President proceeds to Watertown, and reaches Sackets Harbour—Addressed by the veteran Officers—by the Citizens—some Account of the Defence of that Place—the President sails for Fort Niagara—arrives at Buffaloe.

IN anticipation of the expected arrival of the chief magistrate at Plattsburg, the corporation of the town, and the state and military officers, had already made such dispositions and arrangements as should manifest their respect for himself, and their attachment to the government and the laws. Orders had been promulgated to call out the military; and the artillery in the cantonment were directed to observe and communicate the intelligence of his approach by signal guns.

When the Phoenix steam boat had reached Rouse's Point, the President debarked and examined the military works constructing at that position; and having returned to the vessel, she again made sail,

and arrived before the town. Colonel Atkinson's barge immediately rowed to the boat, and conveyed the President on shore, under the customary discharges. At his landing, general Brown, colonel Atkinson, colonel Snelling, (distinguished for his gallantry throughout the war) and the members of the corporation met, and conducted him to his quarters, while the military joined the procession in the advance and rear.

He was there presented with an address from the corporation, by R. H. Walworth, esq. to which he returned a suitable extemporaneous answer. A number of citizens then entered his apartment, and were received in a cordial and friendly manner.

These ceremonies being concluded, the President made a visit to colonel Atkinson, and, in company with that officer, proceeded to the cantonment, and reviewed the line of troops, consisting of a company of cavalry, under captain Sperry, a detachment from the line under captain N. S. Clarke, and the Plattsburg riflemen; all of whom were kept under arms for the purpose. Colonel Snelling's regiment performed a variety of manoeuvres before the President, with a precision and accuracy reflecting much credit on the corps and its commander. The President, after the parade, called at colonel Snelling's quarters, and in the evening attended a party at captain Sidney Smith's, of the United States navy.

The inspection of the troops stationed at Plattsburg, and the examination of the defences of that place, were made by the President, with the utmost

scrutiny. The assailable situation of the town, at the mouth of the River Saranac, on the west side of Lake Champlain, and the consequent necessity of its being sufficiently fortified to give a successful resistance to the incursion of an enemy, was apparent to the government. Its great importance, as the key to the entrance of New York, from the lake, called for the attentive investigation of its condition, and means of defence, and of the plans necessary to adopt, to render it, if possible, impregnable. He availed himself of the presence, and of the intelligence and experience of the gentlemen of the army, to obtain the desired information, and to require from them suggestions for such improvements as might contribute to the completion of the design.

The necessity of protecting the harbour of Plattsburg, by strong fortification, and an efficient garrison, was not only indicated by its exposed position, but was evident from its having been the theatre of military operations during the late war. It was here that the governor-general of the Canadas, sir George Prevost, meditated the invasion of the American territory; the defeat and destruction of the right division of the United States army, then lying in the neighbourhood of Plattsburg; and the subjugation of the country, to Crown Point and Ticonderoga. It was here, too, that he was so signally and gallantly repulsed by a very inferior body of troops, under general M'Comb.

Transports had been continually arriving at Quebec, from England, and such was the secrecy and

address, with which sir George made preparations for his intended expedition, that by the first of September, 1814, he had organised an army of fourteen thousand men, opposite Montreal, constituted of the most experienced generals, and distinguished officers, of the British army. With these troops he occupied the village of Champlain, and made gradual approaches upon Plattsburg, until the sixth of the month. On that day he made a rapid advance, in two columns, upon two distinct points, and an engagement immediately followed, between his advance and the American light parties, which receded before him, taking up the bridges in their rear as they crossed the Saranac. With the planks of these they formed a breast-work, behind which they protected themselves in defending the passes. By the destruction of the bridges, and the fire of the gun-boats and galleys, anchored in front of the town, the enemy's approaches were greatly impeded. But not all the galleys, aided by the armament of the whole flotilla, which then lay opposite Plattsburg, under commodore Macdonough, could have prevented the capture of M'Comb's army, after its passage of the Saranac, had sir George Prevost pushed his whole force upon the margin of that stream. Like general Drummond, at Erie, however, he made a pause, in full view of the unfinished works of the Americans, and consumed five days in erecting batteries, and throwing up breast-works, for the protection of his approaches. Of this interval, the American general did not fail to avail himself, and

kept his troops constantly employed in finishing his line of redoubts. Whilst both parties were thus engaged, in providing for the protection of their forces, the main body of the British army came up with the advance; and general M·Comb was also reinforced by the militia of New York, and the volunteers of Vermont. Skirmishes between light parties; sallies from the different works; and frequent attempts to restore the bridges; served to amuse the besiegers and the besieged, while the former were getting up a train of battering cannon, and the latter strengthening their lines, and preparing to repel the attack. The British general, feeling assured of his ability, at any time, to destroy the American works, by a single effort, was regardless of the manner in which they might be strengthened, and awaited the arrival of the British squadron, under captain Downie, from the lake, in co-operation with which he contemplated a general attack, and the easy capture of the American fleet and army. His fleet, at length, appeared round Cumberland Head, and immediately engaged the squadron under commodore Macdonough, then moored in Plattsburg Bay. The first gun, was the signal for a general action, and sir George Prevost instantly opened his batteries upon the works on the opposite bank of the Saranac. A tremendous cannonade ensued; bomb shells and Congreve rockets were thrown into the American lines during the whole day, and frequent, but ineffectual, attempts made to ford the river. At a good fording place, three miles from the works, the prin-



cipal slaughter took place. There the enemy succeeded in crossing over a portion of his troops, before his advance was at all impeded ; but a body of volunteers and militia, stationed in a contiguous wood, opened a heavy fire upon them, and, after a spirited contest, in which one of the enemy's companies was entirely destroyed, and all its officers either killed or wounded ; those who had attained the shore fell back in disorder, upon an approaching column, then in the middle of the river. The receding and advancing columns mingled with each other, and being closely pressed by the volunteers, the whole body was thrown into a state of confusion, from which the officers could not recover them ; numbers were killed in the stream, and the dead and wounded being swept along by the force of the current, sunk into one common grave.

But the result of the engagement between the two naval armaments, which continued upwards of two hours, ultimately determined the action upon land. The plans of the British general were completely frustrated by its issue ; the whole of his larger vessels, having struck to the United States' flag, three of the row gallies being destroyed, and the remainder escaping from the bay in a shattered condition. The annihilation of his fleet being announced to sir George, he immediately withdrew his forces from the assault of the American works. From his batteries, however, he kept up a constant fire, until the dusk of the evening, when being silenced by the temporary forts, Moreau, Brown and Scott, he re-

tired from the contest, and at nine at night, sent off his artillery, and all the baggage, for which he could obtain transport. At midnight he made a precipitate and disgraceful retreat, leaving behind him all his sick and wounded. A pursuit was commenced, in which four hundred prisoners were taken, but a sudden storm prevented its continuance. Immense quantities of provisions, bomb-shells, cannon balls, grape shot, ammunition, flints, intrenching tools, tents and marques, were taken from the invaders, and they are supposed to have lost about fifteen hundred men in killed and wounded.

The consequences which would have resulted from the success of the British arms at Plattsburg, would never have ceased to be felt by the people of the United States generally. The western part of New York, and the whole state of Vermont, would have been entirely overrun, the contiguous province of Maine subjugated, and the territory to this day be probably retained by the conquerors. Had the co-operation of the American fleet been withheld, or its equipment not, at that time, completed, the fall of the post must have been inevitable, guarded, as it was, by defences too weak and inadequate to resist effectually the assault of so powerful an army. The augmentation of these, therefore, and the establishment of a regular cantonment at that place, were looked upon as measures of absolute necessity, and the presence of the chief officer of the government, tended to facilitate the progress of such works as had been already commenced, and enabled him to ascertain

what additional garrisons were required, and to select suitable points upon which to erect them.

On Sunday, the 27th, the President attended public worship, entertained the corporation, and some officers of the cantonment, at dinner, at his quarters, and spent the evening at judge Delord's.

The following morning, an escort of cavalry under captain Sperry being provided, the President departed from Plattsburg, followed by a numerous collection of citizens on horseback, and took the route through the Chateaugay wood. Some miles in this wood a rural banquet had been prepared, and was so contrived, that after the President had travelled several hours upon a fatiguing road, he should, upon turning one of its angles, unexpectedly find refreshments in readiness for him. The repast was handsomely adapted to the character of the place, and the seats provided for his excellency and the most distinguished citizens, were shaded by arches of evergreen. Having expressed his gratification at this additional mark of attention and respect, the President took leave of the escort, and advanced through that road towards Ogdensburg. He arrived at the town of Hamilton, on the St. Lawrence, on Thursday the 31st of July, and on Friday, the 1st of August, he was met by a party of gentlemen from Ogdensburg, by whom, preceded by a band of music, of which Mr. Curpew was the leader, he was escorted under the direction of colonel Arnold, to the residence of G. Parish, esq. Upon his arrival at that gentleman's house, where he was to dine, he received the respects of the citi-

zens, and the trustees and inhabitants of the town, delivered him their address, through Louis Hasbauch, esq.

“ To the President of the United States, by the Citizens of Ogdensburg, New York.

“ Sir—The trustees and inhabitants of this village welcome, with peculiar satisfaction, your arrival in health among them, after your long and fatiguing journey, through many of our yet infant settlements.

“ In common with the nation, we have viewed, with much interest, your important tour along our seaboard and frontier, particularly confiding in your observation, wisdom, and experience, for the establishment of such points of national defence, along our immediate border, as will best promote our individual prosperity, and strengthen the national security. Born and educated under a government, whose laws we venerate; enjoying a soil rich in the bounties of providence, and grateful for the invaluable blessings of liberty, bequeathed to us by the heroes of the revolution, no excitement will be wanting, on our part, to maintain, defend, and transmit to posterity, the benefits we so eminently possess. Experience, however, has taught us, that individual or sectional exertions, be they ever so ardent, unless aided by the strong and protecting arm of government, afford but feeble defence against a powerful foe. Placed on a frontier contiguous to a warlike

and powerful nation; enjoying the advantages of an extensive and increasing navigation, it is peculiarly important, that our local situation should be well understood. At the commencement of the late war the attention of government was, in the first instance, naturally drawn to the defence of that extensive line of sea coast, on which the immense maritime force of the enemy could be more effectually exerted, and consequently, the more remote and interior defences did not, perhaps, receive the same protection which their importance warranted. But, commencing your administration in a time of profound peace; enjoying the confidence of the nation; and presiding over a government, proud of its honour, tenacious of its rights, and possessing the requisite resources; we flatter ourselves, should any collisions hereafter take place (which we pray heaven to avert) your penetration and judgment, aided by your local observation, will have pointed out and perfected such a line of defences, as will insure our personal safety, and redound to the prosperity and honour of the nation.

“That you may establish these desirable objects, progress in your important tour with safety, and return happily to the bosom of your domestic circle, is, sir, the fervent prayer of your obedient servants.”

His excellency made a verbal reply to the following effect:

He thanked the citizens of Ogdensburg for their attention and very polite reception; he received them

as marks of respect to the first magistrate of the nation, not by any means arrogating them to himself, as an individual. It gave him great pleasure, because it evinced an attachment of the people to that form of government, which they themselves had established. He was satisfied they held its value in just estimation, and were sincerely devoted to its preservation, and in administering it, he would support its principles, and, to his best ability, promote the interests of the country. As the address correctly stated, his journey was connected with objects of national defence, and was undertaken for the purpose of acquiring such information, as would better enable him to discharge the duties of his office; that large sums of money had been appropriated by the government, the judicious application of which depended much on the executive. He perfectly agreed that a time of peace was the best time to prepare for defence, but had much pleasure in stating, that the best understanding prevailed between our government, and that of Great Britain, and was persuaded we had every reason to look for a permanent peace. He said that the importance of the situation along the St. Lawrence, had not escaped his observation, and, during his progress in this country, he was much gratified to find it fertile and abundant, and inhabited by an enterprising, industrious, and he believed, a virtuous people.

In the evening the President was joined by major-general Brown of the United States army, and his whole suite, accompanied by whom he repaired to

Morristown, and lodged with the honourable judge Ford. On Saturday the 2d, he viewed Mr. Parish's extensive and very valuable iron works at Rossie, considered to be an establishment of great public importance, and of usefulness to the surrounding country. From Rossie he proceeded to Antwerp, Jefferson county, where he was met by Mr. Le Ray and others, and conducted to Le Rayville. Here he remained all that night. Early on the 3d, he was waited upon by the committee of arrangement, from Watertown, and was escorted thence by three troops of horse, under captains Loomis, Fairbank, and White, to the house of Mr. Isaac Lee, in Watertown, where he partook of some refreshments, and received a concise though flattering address from the citizens. Attended by the same escort, the President then proceeded to Brownsville, where he lodged.

On Monday the 4th, the committee from Sacket's Harbour joined the escort at Brownsville, and conducted the President to the Harbour. Upon his arrival at the bridge, at the bounds, he was saluted with nineteen guns. The bridge was tastefully fitted up with nineteen arches, on which were inscribed the names of the several presidents; the first arch being surmounted by a living American eagle. At its extremity, the chairman of the committee introduced to the President a number of veteran officers and soldiers of the revolution, by whom he was thus addressed:

“ Sir—It is with pleasure that we, a few of the survivors of the revolution, residing in this part of the country, welcome the arrival of the chief magistrate of the union. It is with increased satisfaction we recognise in him one of the number engaged with us in the arduous struggle of establishing the independence of the country.

“ We have lived, sir, to see the fruits of our toils and struggles amply realised in the happiness and prosperity of our country; and, sir, we have the fullest confidence, that under your administration, they will be handed down to our posterity unimpaired. Like your immortal predecessor, the illustrious Washington, may you be honoured by the present and future generations, and finally receive the rich reward with him in realms above.”

The President received this address with expressions of cordiality and esteem, highly cheering and satisfactory to the veteran soldiers, in several of whom, he recognised his former associates in arms, in the revolutionary war.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the village, a national salute was fired from Fort Pike, and when the President had ascended the piazza of the hotel, to which he was conducted by captain King, chief marshal of the day, the following address was read to him by the chairman of the committee.

“ Sir—The committee appointed in behalf of their fellow citizens, would congratulate the President of the United States upon his arrival at this place. It

is with pleasure unfeigned and unalloyed, that all descriptions of men behold among them for the first time the chief magistrate of the union.

“They look upon it as a pledge that their interests will not be forgotten, as the situation of this section of the country will be personally known to him on whom the American people have placed their highest confidence, and bestowed their greatest honours. And that, although situated on the frontiers remote from the centre of the government, they hope to live in the recollection of him whose happiness it is to preside over its high and exalted destinies.

“It is gratifying to learn, that the object of your arduous tour is to ascertain whatever will contribute to the interest, improvement, or defence of the country. It therefore becomes our duty to express the solicitude of our constituents, as it regards their peculiar situation. Twice have they been placed on the very verge of ruin, by successive attacks in the late war. Had works of defence been erected in commanding situations, such attempts would probably never have been made; at all events would have been repulsed with greater certainty and with less expense of blood. And it will still be observable, that additional fortifications would be requisite to render effectual a resistance against superior numbers. Yon fields, which have been dyed with the blood of colonels Backus and Mills, can attest how much works of defence have there been needed.

“ We trust the period is far distant when hostilities, if ever, shall again occur ; but as this may not be the fact, prudential reasons would seem to indicate the utility of a great military road, in the most proper direction, for uniting the resources of the country with this chief military and naval depot of the northern frontier.

“ The extensive public, and the increasing amount of private property, together with a personal anxiety, we trust will be accepted as an apology for specifying that which doubtless has already occurred to your observation. There are objects of minor importance, yet interesting to our fellow citizens, which we hope will attract the notice, and not be deemed unworthy the consideration, of the executive of this free and enlightened republic.

“ We cannot conclude, without expressing our conviction, that he who has for nearly half a century devoted his services to his country, will render this tour as eminently useful as it has been gratifying to the American people. We deem it a happiness to embrace this opportunity of personally expressing our highest regard for your private character and public worth.

“ E. CAMP,

“ I. BUTTERFIELD,

“ F. WHITE,

“ Committee.”

The President, amid a large concourse of citizens, made a reply to the following purport :

That he could not express the feelings that were excited by the respect and attention paid him on his entrance into this place. That in pursuing the objects of his tour, Sacket's Harbour naturally had claims to his attention. That he had been much gratified in passing through a country prosperous and fertile ; containing a population numerous, happy, and brave. That he saw in the people an attachment to their government, and did not consider the marks of attention exhibited as rendered to him personally, but as honouring the institutions of our country ; and that he rejoiced to witness such unanimity of his fellow citizens, viewing it as a presage of their future happiness and glory ; and concluded by observing, that he was apprized of the importance of this place as a military and naval position ; that it had received considerable attention from government, and would continue so to do, to the full extent, that its security and consequence required.

Commodore Woolsey, the commanding officer of the naval station upon Lake Ontario, then presented the officers of the navy attached to his command, to the chief magistrate, who accompanied them to the naval arsenal, and the 120 gun ship, which was left unfinished at the conclusion of the war. The President afterwards inspected the extensive range of stone barracks, and reviewed the troops stationed at the Harbour ; and spent the evening at his quar-

ters in the village, which was brilliantly and tastefully illuminated.

Sacket's Harbour is, perhaps, the most important military position along the lakes, and immense sums of money had been appropriated, during the war, to provide for the erection there of strong works, and extensive block-houses and barracks. The entire fleet of Ontario was built at this place, and whilst its equipments were preparing, the presence of an efficient force was constantly required to oppose the menaces of the enemy, who adopted various schemes to destroy that necessary, important, and valuable depot. The resistance made in the month of May, 1813, by a small force under general Brown, against the most determined and vigorous attempt of the united fleet and army, under sir George Prevost and sir James Yeo, was forcibly brought to the recollection of the President, at the moment of his examination of the several batteries. The departure of general Dearborn's army for Fort George, left Sacket's Harbour, at that period, in rather a defenceless state, and, in the event of an attack, the militia of the neighbourhood were chiefly relied on to repulse the assailants. Before these were entirely collected, or the hasty levies completed, the enemy appeared in force, and, after several unsuccessful attempts, at length landed at the most accessible point, and marched promptly upon the village. A severe and close engagement, in which many officers of high rank were killed,

resulted in the overthrow of the British arms, and the expulsion of all the troops which sir George had landed. Such, indeed, was the precipitation of his flight to his barges, made in consequence of a stratagem, adopted by general Brown, to deceive him in his estimate of the American force, that he left the dead and wounded bodies of a number of his men, and several of his most distinguished officers, upon the field.

After being thus compelled to relinquish the further prosecution of an expedition, having for its primary object, the capture and destruction of a post, the permanent possession of which, only, could give to the Americans any hope of a superiority on the lake Ontario; after having succeeded in his enterprise, in a degree which scarcely deserves to be termed partial; and after being obliged, by the predominance of his apprehension, over his bravery and foresight, to retire from the assault, and precipitately to leave his dead and wounded to the mercy of his enemy; sir G. Prevost issued an official account to the people of Canada, and forwarded despatches to his government, in each of which he laid claim to a "brilliant and unparalleled victory." He alleged, too, that he had reluctantly ordered his troops to leave a beaten enemy, whom he had driven before him upwards of three hours, because the co-operation of the fleet and army could not be effected. Had the result of the expedition against Sacket's Harbour, been of that character, to warrant this extraordinary claim of its conductor, its effects would have

been long and deplorably felt by the American government. Immense quantities of naval and military stores, which had been from time to time collected at that depot; the frames and timbers which had been prepared for the construction of vessels of war; and the rigging and armament which had been forwarded there for their final equipment; as well as all the army clothing, camp equipage, provisions, ammunition, and implements of war, which had been previously captured from the enemy; would have fallen into his hands. The destruction of the batteries, the large ship then on the stocks, the extensive cantonments, and the public arsenal, would have retarded the building of another naval force; and that which was already on the lake in separate detachments, could have been intercepted in its attempt to return, and might have been captured in detail. The whole energies of the American government, added to their most vigorous and unwearied efforts, might never again have attained any prospect of an ascendancy on the lake. As it proved, however, all these impending evils were averted, and the plans of the commanding officer, and the determined resistance of the majority of his troops, converted that event into a splendid victory, which would, otherwise, have been an irretrievable disaster.

These facts, and their consequent results, were sufficiently apparent to the President; and his personal examination of the harbour, tended to facilitate the application of the means necessary to its better protection. The aid of a skilful and distinguish-

ed engineer, major Totten, who had been ordered to join his excellency's suite, at Burlington, in Vermont, enabled him to ascertain with precision at what particular points the defences should be enlarged; a circumstance of which, as he was convinced of the vast importance of the post, it is more than presumable he availed himself.

CHAPTER X.

The President sails through Lake Erie—arrives at Detroit—Address of the Trustees of that City—he arrives at the town of Delaware, Ohio—Columbus and Worthington—Reply to an Address there—proceeds through Centreville to Chillicothe—Address of the Corporation—the President passes through Tarleton, Lancaster, and other towns, to Zanesville—thence to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania—pursues his route by Hagerstown and Fredericktown, Maryland—returns to the City of Washington—Address of the Mayor and Citizens.

THE United States brig Jones, attended by her consort the Lady of the Lake, was in waiting at the Harbour, and on Wednesday the 6th (August) the President embarked on board that vessel, under a national salute, and sailed thence for Fort Niagara, situated on the lake, at the mouth of Niagara river. Under the orders of major-general Brown, who still accompanied him, he was received at the garrison on Friday, the 8th, with the usual salute, and after inspecting the works there, which he did without loss of time, he proceeded up the Niagara, and arrived in the evening at the honourable judge Por-

ter's, at the Falls, where he lodged that night. The shortness of his stay at the fort, which did not exceed an hour, and his extreme desire, as well as the necessity of facilitating his tour, which he observed had already been long protracted, obliged him to forego the attentions, proffered by the officers of the British garrison of Fort George, situated nearly opposite Fort Niagara.

A committee of citizens from the village of Buffalo, at the outlet of Lake Erie, repaired to Black Rock, on Saturday, the 9th, received the President and his suite, at that place, and escorted him through the principal street to Landon's tavern. Here he was addressed by the committee in behalf of the citizens, to whom he returned a short verbal reply. Having dined in company with the principal citizens, at this tavern, he took passage in the afternoon, on board the United States schooner Porcupine, lieut. com. Packet, accompanied by the United States schooner Ghent, lieut. com. Champlin, both under commodore Dexter, for the port of Detroit, upon the river of that name, north of Lake Erie. After three days passage through the lake, his excellency, and suite, were landed at Spring Wells, at which place he was met by major-general M'Comb and the citizens of Detroit, who formed an escort and conducted him to the town. On Thursday the 14th, he inspected the fort, which was surrendered to the British arms, on the 16th of August, 1812, by general Hull, then of the United States army. A grand military review of the troops under general

M'Comb, stationed at Detroit, took place on the same day. The President mounted on an Arabian horse, and followed by his suite, by general Cass, governor of the territory of Michigan, and his suite, and by maj. gen. Brown and his suite, passed in review down the line, which made an unusually brilliant appearance. In the presence of his excellency and all the troops, governor Cass, who had been selected to perform that duty by the legislature of New York, presented general M'Comb with a superb sword, which they had voted to him, as a reward for his successful defence of the town of Plattsburg, and which had just been transmitted to Detroit, by governor Clinton. Governor Cass accompanied this presentation, with a very handsome and appropriate address.

In the evening a splendid ball was given to the President, at Mr. Woodworth's, at which all the principal ladies and gentlemen, and the officers of the several corps, attended. During his stay at Detroit, the trustees of the city, availed themselves of an interval of the President's relaxation from duty, and by their chairman, Mr. Edwards, delivered him a short address, to which he made the following answer:

“Fellow Citizens—In the tour in which I am engaged, according to its original plan, this section of our inland frontier formed an essential part, and I am happy to have been able, so far to have executed it. This is the utmost western limit to which I propose to extend it. I shall proceed thence along

the frontier, and through the state of Ohio, without delay, to the seat of the general government.

“Aware of your exposed situation, every circumstance material to your defence, in the possible, but I hope remote, contingency, of future wars, has a just claim to, and will receive my attention. For the information which you may be able to give me, on a subject of such high importance, I shall be very thankful.

“In all the advantages of your situation, in which you participate so largely; in those which a kind providence has extended to our happy country; I as your fellow citizen, take a deep interest. Any inconveniences of which you may complain, you must be sensible cannot be of long duration. Your establishment was, of necessity, originally colonial, but on a new principle. A parental hand cherishes you in your infancy; your commencement is founded in rights, not of a personal nature only, but of incipient sovereignty, never to be shaken. The national government promotes your growth, and in so doing, from the peculiar felicity of our system, promotes the growth and strength of the nation. At a period, and on conditions just and reasonable, you will become a member of the union, with all the rights of the original states. In the interim, the legislative body, composed of the representatives of a free people, your brethren, will always be ready to extend a just and proper remedy to any inconvenience to which you may be exposed.

“I partake with you, the most heartfelt satisfac-

tion, at the present general prosperity of our country, and concur in sentiment respecting the causes to which it may be justly ascribed. By the termination of party divisions, and the union of all our citizens in the support of our republican government and institutions, of which I entertain, as I trust, a well founded hope, I anticipate a long continuance of all the blessings which we now enjoy.

“For your kind reception, I offer you my grateful acknowledgments.

“JAMES MONROE.

“To A. Edwards, esq. Chairman of the Board of Trustees, City of Detroit.”

With the inspection of the garrison, the harbour, and the public works at Detroit, this tour of observation was completed; the President having visited and examined all the forts and military depots, and reviewed the troops at all the stations from Washington to Maine, and thence along the inland frontier to this post. The fort and stockade upon the island of Michilimackinac being at too great a distance (two hundred and forty-nine miles) to allow him sufficient time to repair to that place, and to return thence within the period at which his public duties would imperiously require his presence at the seat of government his journey onward was necessarily terminated at Detroit. The great objects for which it had been undertaken, however, were sufficiently accomplished; and he relied upon the ability of the commanding officer of the north-western dis-

trict, to report to him the condition of the garrison at that island, and of the measures necessary at any time to be adopted for its increase and enlargement.

Accordingly, after making a short delay in the Michigan territory, he set out on his return to Washington, accompanied by governor Cass, and generals Brown and M'Comb; and passing through the Indian lands, from the several tribes of which he received great attention, he arrived on the 23d of August, at the town of Delaware, situated on Whetstone river, in the state of Ohio. A committee of arrangement conducted him into the town, where he remained until Monday the 25th. On that day he proceeded to Columbus, the metropolis of Ohio, and was received with great cordiality by the governor of the state.

At Worthington the citizens manifested their pleasure at his appearance among them; and there, also, (as at Delaware and Columbus) he was presented with an address; in the reply to which, he developed the motives by which he was influenced, in choosing the route through this state, on his way to the capital. He informed them, that he had experienced great pleasure and satisfaction in visiting Ohio, in meeting the citizens of Worthington, whom he thanked for their kind expressions and distinguished marks of respect. He said, that they overrated his abilities, and had given him too much praise for his performances. He had indeed acted a part, though but a minor part, with the great and

distinguished men who led in the glorious conflict which achieved our independence, as also in later events of some national importance. He took not to himself, however, the merit which a generous public had accorded to him, but felt a consciousness of having exerted his best powers in the public service; and that those exertions would be continued and repeated as the exigencies of the country should require.

If his devotedness and zeal in the public cause had met the approbation of his fellow citizens, as they had done him the honour to express, he trusted that he should still receive their support and confidence, and that his future conduct would not disappoint their expectations; that he had a strong desire to ascertain and know by actual view, the situation of the northern border of Ohio; that through the goodness of divine Providence, he had been enabled to fulfil his purposes thus far; that he came to Ohio with the most favourable impression, respecting its soil, climate, situation and people; he had considered the country as being excellent, and the citizens intelligent, brave, and attached to our national institutions; and that he considered this state, which, as such, a few years since, had no existence, as being now an important member of the union, yielding a great accession at present, and in prospect more, to the resources, strength and talents of the nation. That as the first and present population had emigrated principally from older states, who with their children now spreading round them are of the same

habits, manners and interests with them, and being so central and happily situated for intercourse with the various sections of our extensive territory, this state must be viewed with the happiest anticipations as it respects the continuation of the union, and the future destinies of this republic. He closed by requesting the chairman and committee to accept, for themselves and the people of the town and its vicinity, assurances of his best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

On Tuesday evening, the 26th, he reached the boundary line between the counties of Franklin and Pickaway, and lodged at Holmes's tavern. At eight o'clock on the following morning, he was conducted to Circleville, the county town of Pickaway, by a deputation of citizens and a troop of horse, and thence to the boundary of the county of Ross. There he was met by a deputation from the corporation of Chillicothe, and a number of citizens on horseback, who escorted him to the residence of governor Worthington, at Prospect Hill, in whose mansion he lodged. On the 28th, he entered Chillicothe, preceded by the same escort, and followed by a train of citizens from the neighbouring counties. At Watson's hotel, the mayor and corporation presented him the address which follows, and received an appropriate but verbal reply.

“ To the President of the United States.

“ Sir—The citizens of Chillicothe have directed me to present you their most cordial welcome.

“The progress of the arts and sciences has not reached the height in our state which they possess in some of our sister states; but our love of country, and devotedness to her welfare, is not surpassed by any. The plain reception of our chief magistrate is consonant, we hope, with his republican principles. We are convinced that nothing can add more to the strong cement of the union, than the presence and the recognition of its moving power. The interchange of citizens, and the exchange of civilities and attachments between the parts, and the whole connected in the person of the President, form a barrier to civil feuds, and a strong hold in times of adversity and foreign aggression.

“In this country, which when a wilderness attracted your early and persevering attention, you may now trace the footpath of industry and the highway of enterprise; and in your passage through it, the expressions of public opinion are the guarantees of its ready compliance with any duties that may be required.

“We can only reiterate the hope and confidence which we possess, that the splendid commencement of your presidential career will be exceeded only by the mild and beneficial influence it will produce on our political relations after your retirement.

“Accept our wishes, that when you have completed your course, the evening of your life may be as serene and happy, as its morning was eventful.

“LEVIN BELT,

“*(Mayor of Chillicothe,) for the Corporation and Citizens.*”

When the ceremony of congratulating the President was over, he sat down, in company with governor Cass, generals Brown and M'Comb, and about one hundred gentlemen, to a dinner, at which governor Worthington presided. In the course of the afternoon, he took a survey of the town, and lodged that night at the hotel. From Chillicothe, he proceeded, on the morning of Thursday, the 29th, towards Lancaster, the seat of justice in Fairfield county. He was attended as far as Tarleton by the committee of arrangement, the escort, the governor, and the mayor and council.

The citizens of Zanesville, and Putnam, situated opposite each other, on the east and west sides of Muskingum river, were already apprised of the contemplated entrance of the President into these towns, in the evening of Saturday, the 31st inst. and had appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for his reception. By this committee, the members of which were introduced to him by governor Cass, and about fifty gentlemen on horseback, he was met at twelve miles distance, and thence escorted to Putnam, where he was received with eighteen guns. Zanesville and Putnam are connected with each other by two bridges, over the lower one of which the President crossed, and was conducted through crowds of citizens to Dugan's hotel. Mr. Chambers, of the committee, presented him the congratulations of the citizens, after which the company were entertained with a sumptuous banquet. On Sunday his excellency breakfasted with Dr.

Horace Read, attended public worship at the New Presbyterian Meeting-house, at which the Reverend Mr. Culbertson officiated, and in the afternoon he dined with general Vanhorn, and closed the day at Dr. Hamm's. W. Silliman, esq. was honoured with his company to breakfast, on the morning of Monday, the 1st of September, and the President departed from Zanesville, and resuming his journey, proceeded through other small towns in that state, and reached the shore opposite Pittsburg, (Penn.) on Friday morning, the 5th inst. A few miles from the ferry, he was met by a committee of arrangement, appointed for that purpose by the corporation and the citizens, and was conducted on board an elegant barge, appropriately decorated, and rowed by four sea captains. His appearance on the opposite height, was announced to the inhabitants by an immediate discharge of nineteen guns. Upon landing at the foot of Market street, he was received with the customary honours by captain Irwin's volunteer light infantry company, the City Guards. A coach with four horses had been provided to conduct him to his quarters, but as the civil authorities as well as the citizens, who intended forming a procession, were on foot, the President declined this attention, and preferred walking also. He was then conducted through Market street, Fourth street, Wood street, and First street, to the house of William Wilkins, esq. who politely offered the use of it to the councils, for the President's ac-

commodation. The procession moved in the following order.

City Guards.

The officers of the Pennsylvania militia, in uniform.

The deputy-marshal of the district of Pennsylvania, and the high sheriff and coroner, with their staves.

The mayor and recorder of the city.

The committee of arrangement.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The suite of the President, and officers of the United States army.

Generals Brown and M'Comb.

The members of the select council, preceded by their clerk.

The members of the common council, preceded by their clerk.

Officers of the revolution.

The clergy.

The representative in Congress.

The principal and professors in the Academy.

Judges of the court and gentlemen of the bar.

Aldermen of the city.

The high constable and peace officers of the city, with their staves.

A cavalcade of citizens.

The President having entered the house of Mr. Wilkins, received the congratulations and respects of the citizens, the officers of the guard, and others. On the following morning, Saturday, the municipality of the city waited upon him, and James Ross,

esquire, president of the committee of arrangement, delivered him the following address:

“ To James Monroe, President of the United States.

“ Mr. President—The select and common councils, the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Pittsburg, have instructed me to offer you their congratulations and most cordial welcome on your arrival in this city.

“ We rejoice at seeing a President of the United States for the first time upon the western waters; and the interest we feel in this visit is greatly enhanced by the lively recollection that we see in his person, the early, uniform, active friend of the western country, who was finally successful in securing to us the invaluable right of free communication with the ocean through the Mississippi; an attainment second in magnitude only to national independence itself, and inseparably connected with it.

“ We anticipate the happiest results from your personal examination of the frontier, as well as of the interior of this portion of the union;—your confidence in the resources of the great republic over which you preside, will be strengthened by observing our unexampled increase of population, our habitual industry, our progress in agriculture, manufactures and the useful arts, and the immense region of fertility which yet remains a public stock.

“ While the people witness your paternal attention to their local advantages and wants, as well as to their external safety, and see the public good

anxiously sought out and cherished in the west, as well as the east, without distinction of persons or places, we are perfectly assured, that their affections as well as their duty, will every where unite them in support of the measures you may find most conducive to the public interest during your administration.

“ We ardently wish you the continuance of long life and health to pursue the course you have so auspiciously begun, and that at the end of your career you may receive and enjoy the richest reward of a patriot's toils,—**NATIONAL GRATITUDE** for having augmented **NATIONAL HAPPINESS**.

“ With great pleasure I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my own very high consideration and respect.”

REPLY.

“ To James Ross, esq. Chairman of the Committee deputed by the City of Pittsburg.

“ Sir—Returning from a tour of a large portion of our Atlantic and inland frontiers, which I undertook from a sense of duty, I am happy to pass through this town, and have been much gratified by the friendly reception which has been given me by the select and common councils, and by the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Pittsburg.

“ Knowing no difference between the just claims of one portion of our country and another, I consi-

der it my duty to attend equally to the rights and interests of the whole. It is on this principle that I undertook this tour, and that I shall extend it hereafter, should I be blessed with health, to other parts of our union.

“ Having from very early life, in every station I have held, used my best efforts to obtain for my fellow citizens, the free navigation of the Mississippi, no one could be more gratified than I was at its final accomplishment. The favourable opinion which you kindly express of my services, in support of that great right, is peculiarly gratifying to me ; I owe it, however, to candour to state, that I have no other merit than that of an honest zeal exerted in its support, in obedience to the instructions of the government under which I acted, and in harmony with my venerable associate in the treaty which secured it.

“ I have seen with great interest in this tour, the most satisfactory proofs of the rapid growth of this portion of our union, of the industry of its inhabitants, and of their progress in agriculture, manufactures, and the useful arts. I have derived great satisfaction also, from the opportunity it has afforded me, of forming a more just estimate, than I could otherwise have obtained, of the vast amount, great fertility, and value of public lands, yet to be disposed of.

“ Devoted to the principles of our free republican constitution ; incapable of discriminating between the rights and interests of the eastern and western

sections of our union; and having no friendships to serve, or resentments to gratify, at the expense of the public welfare, I shall steadily pursue these objects, by such a course of impartial and upright policy, as shall appear, according to my best judgment, most likely to secure them. Acting on these principles, I shall always calculate with confidence, on the support of my fellow citizens, in such manner as may be found conducive to the public welfare.

“Permit me, sir, to offer through you to the select and common councils, the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Pittsburg, my best wishes for their welfare, and to request you to be assured of my great consideration and respect for you personally.

“JAMES MONROE.”

In the course of the same day the President went through an inspection of the United States arsenal, in the vicinity of the town, attended by a train of military officers. The various departments of that establishment, its internal economy, and the condition of the arms and accoutrements, received his attentive and strict investigation.

On Sunday he employed himself in religious duties; attending the Episcopal church in the forenoon, and the Presbyterian meeting-house in the evening. In the intermediate period, between the services, he made some private visits, and gave audience to several citizens of respectability at his apartments.

The city of Pittsburg is, perhaps, one of the most flourishing inland towns in the union. It is very

pleasantly situated, on a point of land, at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, and contains a number of extensive manufacturing establishments, of the first importance. It has a rolling and slitting mill; a grist mill; a paper mill, and cotton, woollen, and wire manufactories; all conducted by steam. There are also five glass houses, a cannon foundery, an air furnace, and three lead manufactories. To visit, and examine these several establishments, the President remained in Pittsburg during Monday the 8th, and on Tuesday the 9th, he separated from majors-general Brown and M'Comb, who returned to their respective commands, and continued his route towards Maryland.

On no former occasion had this town exhibited a spectacle so lively and interesting, as that which took place on the arrival of the President. The shore of the Monongahela was lined with an immense concourse, consisting of the population of the city, and a number of strangers, and visitors from the surrounding country. The chief magistrate of a great and prosperous nation, was greeted in the streets of a city, the ground of which had been the scene of savage broils, at the commencement of his public career.

From the 8th, until the 15th, the President was facilitating his progress towards the capital, through Brownsville, Greensburg, across the Alleghany mountains, and through a number of towns and hamlets in the south-western portion of Pennsylvania.

It should have been previously observed, that at the President's second entrance into this state, during his tour, he made some delay at Canonsburg, a town lying a short distance west of Pittsburg, and containing a flourishing university, denominated Jefferson College. The principal of this institution having introduced the pupils to the chief magistrate on that occasion, tendered an address in the name of the corporation and the college, and received a handsome and appropriate answer from his excellency. These documents possess so many interesting features, that notwithstanding they do not occupy the place which had been originally assigned for them, yet it would be improper to neglect the opportunity of now presenting them to the public.

“ To the President of the United States. ”

“ Sir—The faculty of Jefferson College, together with the citizens of this borough, rejoice in the opportunity of presenting their respectful salutations to the chief magistrate of the nation. We, with our fellow citizens in other sections of the union, view your tour through the different states, as a favourable indication of your devoted attachment to the real interests of the people over whom you preside. Under your auspices, we anticipate the rising splendour of our literary institutions; and of all those establishments which contribute to the independence, wealth, and general prosperity of our country.

“ We therefore hail you, sir, upon your arrival

at the original seat of literature in the west, with sentiments of the greatest cordiality and respect. This was the consecrated spot which first gave birth to science in this western region. This institution, as a college, was founded in honour of your illustrious predecessor, Mr. Jefferson, in 1802, and has since been the principal nursery of literature in the western country.

“ Besides the common elementary course of literature, it has been the constant aim in this institution to inspire the minds of youth with those principles of piety and virtue, with those ennobling sentiments, and that sincere love of truth and duty, which are the greatest ornaments of human character, and which are best calculated to form the man and the citizen.

“ It has been the object of this seminary, according to the most enlightened views of human nature, and the interests of society, that we could obtain, to preserve in close alliance, the interests of religion and learning, of piety and virtue, as essential to the energy and effect of our political institutions, and as greatly subservient to public order, harmony, and liberty. We have ever viewed sound morality and intelligence as the great supports of free government, and the principal guarantee of our rights and privileges, both civil and religious.

“ In this representation of our views of the general object of public education, and the influence of sound morality and science in supporting our republican institutions, we are persuaded, sir, they accord

with your own sentiments, and refer to objects which you judge worthy of high consideration.

“ We present to your view, sir, that portion of the youth of our country, which now attend this institution; and we are happy that we can bear testimony of their regard to the interesting objects of literary pursuit, and to those attainments on which their future usefulness depends. We, indeed, exhibit an emblem of the simplicity of republican manners, which to a man of your discernment and intelligence, cannot operate as a disparagement, provided we endeavour to cherish those generous affections, and aim at those solid acquirements, which shall bind us to our country, and render us instrumental in promoting its interests, and strengthening and protecting its precious institutions.

“ Permit us, with our fellow citizens, to congratulate you, sir, upon the auspicious circumstances which attend the commencement of your administration; circumstances which cannot fail to unite you and the people together, and impress the public mind with the belief of your devoted attachment to the best interests of our common country. Accept our earnest wishes and prayers for its prosperous course and happy issue; and indulge us with expressing the desire, that when you are engaged in the appropriate functions of your high station, you may enjoy the favour and blessing of heaven, and that it may be our privilege, by fidelity and perseverance in our respective spheres, under the smiles of the same beneficent Providence, to co-operate in

the work of patriotism, by diffusing the light of knowledge, and the saving influence of religion and morals.

“ CRAIG RITCHIE,

“ WM. M'MILLAN,

“ WM. GIBSON,

“ SAMUEL MILLER,

“ JAMES P. MILLER.

“ Canonsburg, Sept. 5, 1817.”

To this the President replied, in substance, and as nearly as can be remembered, in language, as follows:

“ I thank you, sir, and this committee, for the respect and friendship with which I have been received on my arrival here. It is with sincere gratification that I receive your address. Be assured, sir, that I am deeply affected with it.

“ When I first meditated this tour, which was some time before I left the seat of government, I thought it would be practicable, and it was my desire, to perform it nearly in the character of a private citizen. But, finding my fellow citizens wished otherwise, and every where met me with expressions of respect and attachment, I yielded to their wishes, and have met them with the same feelings. In these expressions of public regard, which my humble services could not inspire, I see the fixed attachment of the people to the principles of our free government.

“ I am happy in meeting with this faculty and

these young men. The views of the nature and object of public education contained in your address, agree with my own. During my tour through an extensive continent, I have met with many similar institutions, all entertaining nearly the same sentiments respecting the instruction of youth. And I ask you, sir, in what more noble principles could they be instructed, than those of virtue and our holy religion? These are the most solid basis on which our free government can rest, and that they should be instilled into the rising youth of our country, to whom its destinies are soon to be consigned, is of high importance. The aged pass away in rapid succession, and give place to the younger. Those who are now the hope of their country will soon become its pride. Educated in these principles, we can with confidence repose our free government and the interests of our beloved country in their care, assured that they will preserve, protect, and cherish them, and will fill the place of those who have gone before them, with equal honour and advantage. I was led into this subject, on which I have dwelt, because it is pleasing to me, by the observations contained in your address.

“ With respect to the objects of my tour, you do me justice. You all know how necessary it is, that a person in my station should be acquainted with the circumstances and situation of the country over which he presides. To acquire this knowledge, I have visited our marine coasts and inland frontiers, parts most exposed to invasion. Having accomplish-

ed the objects of my tour, to the full extent I at first contemplated, to me, sir, it is peculiarly gratifying, now on my return to the seat of government, to be hailed with the sentiments of approbation contained in your address.

“To me it is a source of high satisfaction, that in all the places which I have visited in this tour, I have found the people so generally united, and so strongly attached to the principles of our excellent constitution. In the union of the people, our government is sufficiently strong, and on this union I confidently rely. Our government has proved its strength. We have terminated, with honour, a war carried on against a powerful nation, and that nation peculiarly favoured by fortunate circumstances. Our army gained glory, our navy acquired equal renown, and all classes of citizens, as opportunity offered, and where the pressure was greatest, acquitted themselves with honour.

“This nation is now respectable for numbers, and more respectable as an enlightened people. That its future happiness and glory may answer to its present prosperity, is my sincere desire.

“Be assured, sir, that I shall always take a deep interest in the prosperity of this institution. It is known at a distance among scientific men. You have chosen for it a name not unknown abroad to science, and which to me is peculiarly interesting. I avail myself of this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the talents, learning, and great public services of

that venerable statesman and philosopher, whose name you have prefixed to your institution.

“Accept, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments for the kindness with which I have been received, and my sincere wishes for your individual happiness and prosperity.

“JAMES MONROE.”

On the 15th (September), when his excellency had travelled within a few hours journey of Hagerstown, in Maryland, colonel Williams despatched an express to the inhabitants, acquainting them with his approach.

This information was disseminated amongst the citizens with rapidity, and a cavalcade, preceded by the committee of arrangement, was in a short time advancing on the road to meet him; the procession reached the suburbs, on its return with the President, under a federal discharge, and he passed on to his quarters amid repeated cheers from the people. After a stay of about two hours, during which he received the visits of many respectable citizens, he again ascended his carriage, and pursued the direction to Fountain Rock, the seat of general Ringold. He passed the night at the mansion of that gentleman.

In the course of the following day he left Fountain Rock, and proceeding through Fredericktown, was there greeted with the same unabated cordiality, and on the afternoon of the 17th of September, he entered the district of Columbia.

The citizens of the district being apprised of the President's intention to enter the capital on that day, made immediate preparations to welcome his return to his home in a manner which should manifest the attachment of his immediate friends and neighbours. About four o'clock in the afternoon, he was received, a few miles above Georgetown, by the mayor and a deputation of the citizens. On arriving at the line of the district, a numerous cavalcade of citizens, on horseback and in carriages, formed a procession and attended him to Georgetown; at the boundary of which he was honoured with a national salute, from a detachment of the Georgetown artillery. Captain Thornton's fine troop of cavalry, from Alexandria, arrived at that moment, and took its place at the head of the escort, and a volunteer band of music, at the same time, joined the procession. The cavalcade then passed through High street and Bridge street, at the intersection of which the national banners were displayed, and, crossing Rock Creek, at the ford near Williams and Carroll's mill, defiled thence into Pennsylvania Avenue, in the city of Washington, and proceeded to the President's house, near which he was received by the United States marine corps, under major Miller, with the honours due to his station.

Having reached his residence, the President alighted, amid a number of his most distinguished fellow citizens, who awaited his arrival, and in whose be-

half general J. P. Van Ness delivered to him a verbal congratulation, in which he spoke of the attachment of the citizens of the district to the chief magistrate, and referred to the various services rendered to his country by that officer.

The President replied to this address; and advertising to the objects and circumstances of his tour, declared the strong sense he felt of the manner in which he had been received by his fellow countrymen; spoke of the general prosperity every where manifest, which had combined with the necessary labours of his tour the most pleasing enjoyments; and expressed his satisfaction at the many evidences given him, during his progress, of national feeling, and attachment to the true principles of the constitution. The President concluded his brief, but impressive address, by repeating his sense of the warm reception given him on his return, his ardent wishes for the prosperity of the district, and his sincere satisfaction at the rapidity of the recovery of this city from the misfortunes it had not long since experienced.

During the whole course of these movements, salutes were fired from all the public works in and about the capital; and the scene was altogether cheering, novel, and interesting. The President had no sooner entered his dwelling, than the cavalcade dispersed, and the citizens returned to their homes; leaving him to the enjoyment of that repose which his long and fatiguing tour rendered absolutely necessary.

At twelve o'clock, on Thursday the 18th, agreeably to previous arrangements, Benjamin G. Orr, esq. mayor of the city of Washington, and the members of the boards of aldermen and common council waited on Mr. Monroe, and addressed him upon his safe return to the seat of government.

“ Mr. President—Your fellow citizens and neighbours cannot receive you amongst them, after the interesting and useful tour you have taken, without using the occasion to demonstrate their high respect and attachment.

“ The people, sir, in their undivided and unrestrained honours to their chief magistrate, have not only done justice to merit, but have done more: they have strengthened their government by spontaneous manifestations of their happiness and unanimity; they have developed the highly interesting fact, that that system is best which interferes least with the rights inherent in every rational creature, and which secures the blessings of civilization by the moral sense of the nation, more than by the coercive arm of the civil and military power.

“ In the tour which you have just finished, we have sympathised with you in your fatigues, and exulted with you in the extraordinary demonstrations of the nation's love, which, though sometimes oppressive, are always grateful. Despotic rulers obtain the adulation of slaves, whom, by their vices, they have made miserable; but you, the choice of a free and enlightened people, receive assurances of approba-

tion and esteem from those you largely participate in rendering happy.

“The pleasure which your return affords us, is augmented by the consideration that we have now the opportunity of addressing you in the dwelling which the nation has once more prepared for the reception and accommodation of the chief magistrate of the United States. In these sentiments the mayor, board of aldermen and board of common council, cordially unite with the citizens of Washington, in tendering you the welcome of friendship in the language of candour, and in the fulness of affection and confidence.”

The President answered:

“I cannot express in sufficiently strong terms, the gratification which I feel in returning to the seat of government, after the long and very interesting tour in which I have been engaged; and I beg you to be assured, that nothing can contribute more to dissipate the fatigues to which I have been exposed, than the very cordial reception which has been given me by my fellow citizens and neighbours, of the city and district.

“I shall always look back to the important incidents of my late tour, with peculiar satisfaction. I flatter myself, that I have derived from it, information which will be very useful in the discharge of the duties of the high trust confided to me; and in other respects, it has afforded me the highest gratification.

In all that portion of our country through which I have passed, I have seen, with delight, proofs the most conclusive, of the devotion of our fellow citizens to the principles of our free republican government, and to our happy union. The spontaneous and independent manner in which these sentiments were declared, by the great body of the people, with other marked circumstances attending them, satisfied me, that they came from the heart. United firmly in the support of these great, these vital interests, we may fairly presume, that all difficulty on minor questions, will disappear. In returning to the city of Washington, I rejoice to find the public building intended for the accommodation of the chief magistrate, in a state to admit within it this friendly interview with you.

“JAMES MONROE.”

After an absence of three months and sixteen days, in which time he made a circuit of nearly three thousand miles, the President returned to the seat of his official duties, with an increased knowledge of the state of the country, of the character, the interest, and the sentiments of his constituents, and of what measures should be suggested to the councils of the nation to promote their happiness in a still more eminent degree, and to render their invaluable privileges perpetually secure.





APPENDIX.

A VISIT to Fort Washington, in the vicinity of the metropolis, had been contemplated by the President, subsequently to his return from the north-western frontier. The accumulation of official business during his absence, however, delayed the execution of this design, until the 29th of November. On that day he crossed over from the capital to Alexandria, and the inhabitants of that place, being apprised of the circumstance, had a military detachment in waiting to attend him on his entrance. Captain Thornton's troop of cavalry, under the temporary command of lieutenant Simms, and the staff officers of the Alexandria brigade of militia performed that duty. At the moment of his passing the Washington bridge, captain Griffith's company of artillery commenced a salute, which was continued until he reached his quarters at the City Hotel. The mayor and corporation were there in attendance, to tender their respects to the chief magistrate, in the address which follows.

“ To the President of the United States.

“ Sir—The further prosecution of the important object of your late tour has brought you to our town.

It is with pleasure that the mayor and common council of Alexandria, in behalf of themselves and their fellow citizens, offer to you their cordial and respectful salutations upon your arrival among us. In you, sir, we behold not only the chief of the nation, but the executive magistrate of this district. Confiding in the purity of your intentions, and believing that the powers vested in you by the constitution, will be used with a due regard to the welfare of the people, whose dearest interests are entrusted to your paternal care, we avail ourselves of this occasion to express our sincere hope, that the auspicious circumstances which attended the commencement of your administration, may, with the blessings of our heavenly Father, under your direction, unite to promote the solid and permanent good of our beloved country. We feel every assurance that the peculiar interest and welfare of the district of Columbia will receive your attentive consideration, and that such measures will be recommended by you to congress, as are, in your opinion, best calculated to promote the prosperity of the district. With these sentiments we unite in our ardent wishes for your present and future happiness, and that it may please the supreme Governor of the world so to guide you, that the course of your administration may entitle you to the gratitude and affection of your fellow citizens, and the respect of future generations."

To which the President was pleased to make the following verbal reply :

That he received with pleasure the kind attention

of the town of Alexandria; that from the circumstance of having known the town from his early youth, and entertaining a friendship for many of its inhabitants, the marks of kindness he now received could not fail to be agreeable to him: that the general interest and defence of the nation had been the object of his late tour; and, in the further prosecution of that object, his present visit was here, and to the neighbouring fort, on which the safety of the town seemed materially to depend; that he considered the prosperity of the district, from having been made the seat of the general government, as becoming a subject of national concern, and that he felt every disposition to promote its interests, as far as he was enabled by the important situation to which his country had done him the honour to call him.

Generals Swift and Porter, and several other distinguished officers, then conducted the President to a handsome barge, in which the company were conveyed to the fort. After a strict examination of the state of the garrison and works, and after having consulted with the military commanders on the modes of improvement which it might be proper to adopt, in regard to that station, at a future time, the President returned to Washington.

The following description of the ceremony of President Monroe's inauguration, the speech which he

pronounced on that occasion, and his first message transmitted to the two branches of the national legislature, are deemed to be papers so interesting in themselves, as developing the principles and the probable course of the new administration, and to be, in some measure, connected with the narrative of his tour, that they are inserted at length in this appendix.

THE INAUGURATION.

Under the auspices of a delightful day, on the 4th of March, 1817, took place the interesting ceremony, attendant on the entrance of the president elect of the United States, upon his official duties. The ceremony and the spectacle were simple but animating and impressive. At half after eleven o'clock, the President and Vice-president elect, left the private residence of Mr. Monroe, and, attended by a large cavalcade of citizens, marshalled by the gentlemen appointed for that duty, reached the congress hall a little before twelve. Having entered the senate chamber, the vice-president took the chair, when the oath of office was administered to him, and he delivered an appropriate address to the members.

This ceremony having ended, the Senate adjourned, and the President and Vice-president, the judges of the Supreme Court, the Senate generally, the marshals, &c. attended the President to the elevated portico temporarily erected for the occasion, where,

in the presence of an immense concourse of officers of the government, foreign officers, strangers, (ladies as well as gentlemen) and citizens, the President rose and delivered the following

SPEECH.

“I should be destitute of feeling, if I was not deeply affected by the strong proof which my fellow citizens have given me of their confidence, in calling me to the high office, whose functions I am about to assume. As the expression of their good opinion of my conduct in the public service, I derive from it a gratification, which those who are conscious of having done all that they could to merit it, can alone feel. My sensibility is increased by a just estimate of the importance of the trust, and of the nature and extent of its duties ; with the proper discharge of which, the highest interests of a great and free people are intimately connected. Conscious of my own deficiency, I cannot enter on these duties without great anxiety for the result. From a just responsibility I will never shrink ; calculating with confidence, that in my best efforts to promote the public welfare, my motives will always be duly appreciated, and my conduct be viewed with that candour and indulgence which I have experienced in other stations.

“In commencing the duties of the chief executive office, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me, to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective

administrations. In following their venerated example, my attention is naturally drawn to the great causes which have contributed, in a principal degree, to produce the present happy condition of the United States. They will best explain the nature of our duties, and shed much light on the policy which ought to be pursued in future.

“From the commencement of our revolution to the present day, almost forty years have elapsed, and from the establishment of this constitution, twenty-eight. Through this whole term, the government has been, what may emphatically be called self-government; and what has been the effect? To whatever object we turn our attention, whether it relates to our foreign or domestic concerns, we find abundant cause to felicitate ourselves in the excellence of our institutions. During a period fraught with difficulties, and marked by very extraordinary events, the United States have flourished beyond example. Their citizens individually have been happy, and the nation prosperous.

“Under this constitution, our commerce has been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and between the states; new states have been admitted into our union; our territory has been enlarged, by fair and honourable treaty, and with great advantage to the original states; the states, respectively, protected by the national government, under a mild parental system, against foreign dangers, and enjoying within their separate spheres, by a wise partition of power, a just proportion of the sovereignty, have improved

their police, extended their settlements, and attained a strength and maturity, which are the best proofs of wholesome laws, well administered. And if we look to the condition of individuals, what a proud spectacle does it exhibit! On whom has oppression fallen in any quarter of our union? Who has been deprived of any right of person or property? Who restrained from offering his vows, in the mode which he prefers, to the divine Author of his being? It is well known, that all these blessings have been enjoyed in their fullest extent; and I add, with peculiar satisfaction, that there has been no example of a capital punishment being inflicted on any one for the crime of high treason.

“ Some, who might admit the competency of our government to these beneficent duties, might doubt it in trials which put to the test its strength and efficiency, as a member of the great community of nations. Here, too, experience has afforded us the most satisfactory proof in its favour. Just as this constitution was put into action, several of the principal states of Europe had become much agitated, and some of them seriously convulsed. Destructive wars ensued, which have, of late only, been terminated. In the course of these conflicts, the United States received great injury from several of the parties. It was their interest to stand aloof from the contest; to demand justice from the party committing the injury; and to cultivate by a fair and honourable conduct, the friendship of all. War became, at length, inevitable, and the result has shown,

that our government is equal to that, the greatest of trials, under the most unfavourable circumstances. Of the virtue of the people, and of the heroic exploits of the army, the navy, and the militia, I need not speak.

“ Such, then, is the happy government under which we live; a government adequate to every purpose for which the social compact is formed; a government elective in all its branches, under which every citizen may, by his merit, obtain the highest trust recognised by the constitution; which contains within it no cause of discord; none to put at variance one portion of the community with another; a government which protects every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect the nation against injustice from foreign powers.

“ Other considerations of the highest importance admonish us to cherish our union, and to cling to the government which supports it. Fortunate as we are, in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and happiness essentially depend. Situated within the temperate zone, and extending through many degrees of latitude along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and every production incident to that portion of the globe. Penetrating, internally, to the great lakes, and beyond the sources of the great rivers which communicate through our whole interior, no country was ever happier with respect to its domain. Blessed too with a fertile soil, our produce has al-

ways been very abundant, leaving, even in years the least favourable, a surplus for the wants of our fellow men, in other countries. Such is our peculiar felicity, that there is not a part of our union that is not particularly interested in preserving it. The great agricultural interest of the nation prospers under its protection. Local interests are not less fostered by it. Our fellow citizens of the north, engaged in navigation, find great encouragement in being made the favoured carriers of the vast productions of the other portions of the United States, while the inhabitants of these are amply recompensed, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen and naval force, thus formed and reared up for the support of our common rights. Our manufactures find a generous encouragement by the policy which patronizes domestic industry, and the surplus of our produce, a steady and profitable market by local wants, in less favoured parts, at home.

“Such, then, being the highly favoured condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it. What are the dangers which menace us? If any exist, they ought to be ascertained and guarded against.

“In explaining my sentiments on this subject, it may be asked, what raised us to the present happy state? How did we accomplish the revolution? How remedy the defects of the first instrument our union, by infusing into the national government sufficient power for national purposes, without impairing the just rights of the states, or affecting those of indivi-

duals? How sustain, and pass with glory through the late war? The government has been in the hands of the people. To the people, therefore, and to the faithful and able depositories of their trust, is the credit due. Had the people of the United States been educated in different principles; had they been less intelligent, less independent, or less virtuous, can it be believed, that we should have maintained the same steady and consistent career, or been blessed with the same success? While, then, the constituent body retains its present sound and healthful state, every thing will be safe. They will choose competent and faithful representatives for every department. It is only when the people become ignorant and corrupt; when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising the sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and an usurper soon found. The people themselves become the willing instruments of their own debasement and ruin. Let us then look to the great cause, and endeavour to preserve it in full force. Let us, by all wise and constitutional measures, promote intelligence among the people, as the best means of preserving our liberties.

“Dangers from abroad are not less deserving of attention. Experiencing the fortune of other nations, the United States may be again involved in war, and it may, in that event, be the object of the adverse party to upset our government, to break our union, and demolish us as a nation. Our distance from Europe, and the just, moderate, and pa-

cific policy of our government, may form some security against these dangers, but they ought to be anticipated and guarded against. Many of our citizens are engaged in commerce and navigation, and all of them are in a certain degree dependent on their prosperous state. Many are engaged in the fisheries. These interests are exposed to invasion in the wars between other powers, and we should disregard the faithful admonition of experience, if we did not expect it. We must support our rights, or lose our character, and with it perhaps our liberties. A people who fail to do it, can scarcely be said to hold a place among independent nations. National honour is national property of the highest value. The sentiment in the mind of every citizen, is national strength. It ought therefore to be cherished.

“To secure us against these dangers, our coast and inland frontiers should be fortified, our army and navy regulated upon just principles as to the force of each, be kept in perfect order, and our militia be placed on the best practicable footing. To put our extensive coast in such a state of defence, as to secure our cities and interior from invasion, will be attended with expense, but the work when finished will be permanent, and it is fair to presume that a single campaign of invasion, by a naval force superior to our own, aided by a few thousand land troops, would expose us to greater expense, without taking into the estimate the loss of property, and distress of our citizens, than would be sufficient for

this great work. Our land and naval forces should be moderate, but adequate to the necessary purposes. The former to garrison and preserve our fortifications, and to meet the first invasions of a foreign foe; and while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the science, as well as all the necessary implements of war, in a state to be brought into activity in the event of war. The latter, retained within the limits proper in a state of peace, might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the United States with dignity, in the wars of other powers, and in saving the property of their citizens from spoliation. In time of war, with the enlargement of which the great naval resources of the country render it susceptible, and which should be duly fostered in time of peace, it would contribute essentially, both as an auxiliary of defence, and as a powerful engine of annoyance, to diminish the calamities of war, and to bring the war to a speedy and honourable termination.

“But it ought always to be held prominently in view, that the safety of these states, and of every thing dear to a free people, must depend in an eminent degree on the militia. Invasions may be made too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force, which it would comport, either with the principles of our government, or the circumstances of the United States, to maintain. In such cases, recourse must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best effect. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that they be so

organized and trained as to be prepared for any emergency. The arrangement should be such, as to put at the command of the government, the ardent patriotism and youthful vigour of the country. If formed on equal and just principles, it cannot be oppressive. It is the crisis which makes the pressure, and not the laws which provide a remedy for it. This arrangement should be formed too in time of peace, to be better prepared for war. With such an organization, of such a people, the United States have nothing to dread from foreign invasion. At its approach, an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be put in motion.

“ Other interests, of high importance, will claim attention, among which the improvement of our country by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanction, holds a distinguished place. By thus facilitating the intercourse between the states, we shall add much to the convenience and comfort of our fellow citizens; much to the ornament of the country; and, what is of greater importance, we shall shorten distances, and by making each part more accessible to and dependent on the other, we shall bind the union more closely together. Nature has done so much for us, by intersecting the country with so many great rivers, bays and lakes, approaching from distant points so near to each other, that the inducement to complete the work seems to be peculiarly strong. A more interesting spectacle was perhaps never seen than is exhibited within the limits of the United States; a territory

so vast, and advantageously situated, containing objects so grand, so useful, so happily connected in all their parts.

“ Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as, by extending the competition, it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

“ With the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions. Equally proper is it to persevere in our efforts to extend to them the advantages of civilization.

“ The great amount of our revenue, and the flourishing state of the treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resources, for any emergency, as they are, of the willingness of our fellow citizens to bear the burdens which the public necessities require. The vast amount of vacant lands,

the value of which daily augments, forms an additional resource of great extent and duration. These resources, besides accomplishing every other necessary purpose, put it completely in the power of the United States to discharge the national debt, at an early period. Peace is the best time for improvement and preparation of every kind; it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most; that taxes are most easily paid, and that the revenue is the most productive.

“The executive is charged officially, in the departments under it, with the disbursements of the public money, and is responsible for the faithful application of it to the purposes for which it is raised. The legislature is the watchful guardian over the public purse. It is its duty to see, that the disbursement has been honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every facility should be afforded to the executive to enable it to bring the public agents, entrusted with the public money, strictly and promptly to account. Nothing should be presumed against them; but if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to lie, long and uselessly, in their hands, they will not be the only defaulters, nor will the demoralizing effect be confined to them. It will evince a relaxation, and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole community. I shall do all that I can, to secure economy and fidelity in this important branch of the administration, and I doubt not, that the legislature will perform its duty

with equal zeal. A thorough examination should be regularly made, and I will promote it.

“It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter on the discharge of these duties, at a time when the United States are blessed with peace. It is a state most consistent with their prosperity and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to preserve it, so far as depends on the executive, on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable of any, and rendering to each what is due.

“Equally gratifying is it to witness the increased harmony of opinion, which pervades our union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings to every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it. The American people have encountered together great dangers, and sustained severe trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us, on some questions of essential importance to the country. The progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection and faithful regard to every interest connected with it. To promote this harmony, in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions.

“Never did a government commence under auspices so favourable, nor ever was success so com-

plete. If we look to the history of other nations, ancient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic; of a people so prosperous and happy. In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our government has approached to perfection; that in respect to it, we have no essential improvement to make; that the great object is, to preserve it in the essential principles and features which characterise it, and, that that is to be done, by preserving the virtue and enlightening the minds of the people; and, as a security against foreign dangers, to adopt such arrangements as are indispensable to the support of our independence, our rights and liberties. If we persevere in the career in which we have advanced so far, and in the path already traced, we cannot fail, under the favour of a gracious Providence, to attain the high destiny which seems to await us.

“In the administration of the illustrious men who have preceded me in this high station, with some of whom I have been connected by the closest ties from early life, examples are presented, which will always be found highly instructive and useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavour to derive all the advantages which they may afford. Of my immediate predecessor, under whom so important a portion of this great and successful experiment has been made, I shall be pardoned for expressing my earnest wishes that he may long enjoy, in his retirement, the affections of a grateful country, the best

reward of exalted talents, and the most faithful and meritorious services. Relying on the aid to be derived from the other departments of the government, I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Almighty, that he will be graciously pleased to continue to us that protection which he has already so conspicuously displayed in our favour."

Having concluded his address, the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States. The oath was announced by a single gun, and followed by salutes from the Navy Yard, the Battery, from Fort Warburton, and from several pieces of artillery on the ground.

The President was received on his arrival, with military honours, by the marine corps, by the Georgetown riflemen, a company of artillery, and two companies of infantry from Alexandria; and on his return was saluted in like manner.

The following message was transmitted from the President of the United States, by his secretary, Mr. Joseph Jones Monroe, on Tuesday, the second day of December, 1817, to the two houses of the fifteenth Congress.

MESSAGE.

" Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives.

" At no period of our political existence, had we so much cause to felicitate ourselves at the prospe-

rous and happy condition of our country. The abundant fruits of the earth have filled it with plenty. An extensive and profitable commerce has greatly augmented our revenue. The public credit has attained an extraordinary elevation. Our preparations for defence, in case of future wars, from which, by the experience of all nations, we ought not to expect to be exempted, are advancing, under a well digested system, with all the despatch which so important a work will admit. Our free government, founded on the interest and affections of the people, has gained, and is daily gaining strength. Local jealousies are rapidly yielding to more generous, enlarged and enlightened views of national policy. For advantages so numerous and highly important, it is our duty to unite in grateful acknowledgments to that omnipotent Being from whom they are derived, and in unceasing prayer, that he will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain and hand them down, in their utmost purity, to our latest posterity.

“ I have the satisfaction to inform you, that an arrangement, which had been commenced by my predecessor, with the British government, for the reduction of the naval force, by Great Britain and the United States, on the lakes, has been concluded: by which it is provided, that neither party shall keep in service on Lake Champlain, more than one vessel; on Lake Ontario more than one; and on Lake Erie, and the upper lakes, more than two; to be armed, each, with one cannon only; and that all the other armed vessels, of both parties, of which an

exact list is interchanged, shall be dismantled. It is also agreed, that the force retained shall be restricted, in its duty, to the internal purposes of each party ; and that the arrangement shall remain in force until six months shall have expired, after notice given by one of the parties to the other, of its desire that it should terminate. By this arrangement, useless expense, on both sides, and, what is of still greater importance, the danger of collision, between armed vessels, in those inland waters, which was great, is prevented.

“ I have the satisfaction also to state, that the commissioners, under the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent, to whom it was referred to decide, to which party the several islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy belonged under the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, have agreed in a report, by which all the islands in the possession of each party before the late war have been decreed to it. The commissioners acting under the other articles of the treaty of Ghent, for the settlement of boundaries, have also been engaged in the discharge of their respective duties, but have not yet completed them. The difference which arose between the two governments under that treaty, respecting the right of the United States, to take and cure fish on the coast of the British provinces north of our limits, which had been secured by the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, is still in negotiation. The proposition made by this government, to extend to the colonies of Great Britain the

principle of the convention of London, by which the commerce between the ports of the United States and British ports in Europe, had been placed on a footing of equality, has been declined by the British government. This subject having been thus amicably discussed between the two governments, and it appearing that the British government is unwilling to depart from its present regulations, it remains for Congress to decide, whether they will make any other regulation, in consequence thereof, for the protection and improvement of our navigation.

“ The negotiation with Spain, for spoliations on our commerce, and the settlement of boundaries, remains, essentially, in the state it held, by the communications that were made to Congress by my predecessor. It has been evidently the policy of the Spanish government, to keep the negotiation suspended, and in this the United States have acquiesced from an amicable disposition towards Spain, and in the expectation that her government would, from a sense of justice, finally accede to such an arrangement as would be equal between the parties. A disposition has been lately shown by the Spanish government to move in the negotiation, which has been met by this government, and should the conciliatory and friendly policy, which has invariably guided our councils, be reciprocated, a just and satisfactory arrangement may be expected. It is proper, however, to remark, that no proposition has yet been made, from which such a result can be presumed.

“ It was anticipated, at an early stage, that the

contest between Spain and the colonies would become highly interesting to the United States. It was natural that our own citizens should sympathise in events, which affected their neighbours. It seemed probable, also, that the prosecution of the conflict along our coast, and in contiguous countries, would occasionally interrupt our commerce, and otherwise affect the persons and properties of our citizens. These anticipations have been realised. Such injuries have been received from the persons acting under the authority of both the parties, and for which redress has, in most instances, been withheld. Through every stage of the conflict, the United States have maintained an impartial neutrality, giving aid to neither of the parties in men, money, ships or munitions of war. They have regarded the contest, not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war between parties nearly equal, having as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both, and every article, the fruit of our soil, or of the industry of our citizens, which either was permitted to take, has been equally free to the other. Should the colonies establish their independence, it is proper now to state, that this government neither seeks, nor would accept, from them any advantage, in commerce or otherwise, which will not be equally open to all other nations. The colonies will, in that event, become independent states, free from any obligation to, or connexion with, us, which it may not then be their interest to form on the basis of a fair reciprocity.

“ In the summer of the present year an expedition was set on foot against East Florida, by persons claiming to act under the authority of some of the colonies, who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the state of Georgia. As this province lies eastward of the Mississippi, and is bounded by the United States and the ocean on every side, and has been a subject of negotiation with the government of Spain, as an indemnity for losses by spoliation, or in exchange for territory of equal value westward of the Mississippi, a fact well known to the world, it excited surprise, that any countenance should be given to this measure by any of the colonies. As it would be difficult to reconcile it with the friendly relations existing between the United States and the colonies, a doubt was entertained whether it had been authorised by them, or any of them. This doubt has gained strength, by the circumstances which have unfolded themselves in the prosecution of the enterprise, which have marked it as a mere private unauthorised adventure. Projected and commenced with an incompetent force, reliance seems to have been placed on what might be drawn, in defiance of our laws, from within our limits; and of late, as their resources have failed, it has assumed a more marked character of unfriendliness to us, the island being made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States, an asylum for fugitive slaves from the neighbouring states, and a port for smuggling of every kind.

“ A similar establishment was made at an earlier period, by persons of the same description in the Gulf of Mexico, at a place called Galvezton, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the cession of Louisiana. This enterprise has been marked, in a most signal manner, by all the objectionable circumstances which characterised the other, and more particularly by the equipment of privateers, which have annoyed our commerce, and by smuggling. These establishments, if ever sanctioned by any authority whatever, which is not believed, have abused their trust, and forfeited all claim to consideration. A just regard for the rights and interests of the United States, required that they should be suppressed, and orders have accordingly issued to that effect. The imperious consideration which produced this measure, will be explained to the parties whom it may, in any degree, concern.

“ To obtain correct information on every subject in which the United States are interested; to inspire just sentiments, in all persons in authority, on either side, of our friendly disposition, so far as it may comport with an impartial neutrality; and to secure proper respect to our commerce in every port, and from every flag, it has been thought proper to send a ship of war, with three distinguished citizens, along the southern coast, with instruction to touch at such ports as they may find most expedient for their purposes. With the existing authorities, with those in the possession of, and exercising the sovereignty, must the communication be held; from them alone

can redress for past injuries, committed by persons acting under them, be obtained; by them alone can the commission of the like, in future, be prevented.

“ Our relations with the other powers of Europe have experienced no essential change since the last session. In our intercourse with each, due attention continues to be paid to the protection of our commerce, and to every other object in which the United States are interested. A strong hope is entertained, that, by adhering to the maxims of a just, a candid and friendly policy, we may long preserve amicable relations with all the powers of Europe, on conditions advantageous and honourable to our country.

“ With the Barbary states and the Indian tribes, our pacific relations have been preserved.

“ In calling your attention to the internal concerns of our country, the view which they exhibit is peculiarly gratifying. The payments which have been made into the treasury, show the very productive state of the public revenue. After satisfying the appropriations made by law for the support of the civil government, and of the military and naval establishments, embracing suitable provision for fortifications and for the gradual increase of the navy; paying the interest of the public debt, and extinguishing more than eighteen millions of the principal within the present year, it is estimated that a balance of more than six millions of dollars will remain in the treasury on the first day of January, applicable to the current service of the ensuing year.

“ The payments into the treasury, during the

year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, on account of imposts and tonnage, resulting principally from duties which have accrued the present year, may be fairly estimated at twenty millions of dollars; internal revenues, at two millions five hundred thousand; public lands, at one million five hundred thousand; bank dividends and incidental receipts, at five hundred thousand; making, in the whole, twenty-four millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

“The annual permanent expenditure for the support of the civil government, and of the army and navy, as now established by law, amounts to eleven millions eight hundred thousand dollars; and for the sinking fund, to ten millions; making in the whole, twenty-one millions eight hundred thousand dollars; leaving an annual excess of revenue, beyond the expenditure, of two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the balance estimated to be in the treasury on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

“In the present state of the treasury, the whole of the Louisiana debt may be redeemed in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; after which, if the public debt continues as it now is, above par, there will be annually about five millions of the sinking fund unexpended, until the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, when the loan of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the stock created by funding treasury notes, will be redeemable.

“It is also estimated that the Mississippi stock will be discharged during the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, from the proceeds of the public lands assigned to that object; after which the receipts from those lands will annually add to the public revenue the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, making the permanent annual revenue amount to twenty-six millions of dollars, and leaving an annual excess of revenue, after the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, beyond the permanent authorised expenditure, of more than four millions of dollars.

“By the last returns from the department of war, the militia force of the several states may be estimated at eight hundred thousand men, infantry, artillery and cavalry. Great part of this force is armed, and measures are taken to arm the whole. An improvement in the organization and discipline of the militia, is one of the great objects which claims the unremitted attention of congress.

“The regular force amounts nearly to the number required by law, and is stationed along the Atlantic and inland frontiers.

“Of the naval force, it has been necessary to maintain strong squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the Gulf of Mexico.

“From several of the Indian tribes, inhabiting the country belonging to Lake Erie, purchases have been made of lands, on conditions very favourable to the United States, and, as it is presumed, not less so to the tribes themselves. By these purcha-

ses the Indian title, with moderate reservations, has been extinguished to the whole of the land within the limits of the state of Ohio, and to a great part of that in the Michigan territory, and of the state of Indiana. From the Cherokee tribe a tract has been purchased, in the state of Georgia, and an arrangement made, by which, in exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, a great part, if not the whole, of the land belonging to that tribe, eastward of that river, in the states of North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, and in the Alabama Territory, will soon be acquired. By these acquisitions, and others, that may reasonably be expected soon to follow, we shall be enabled to extend our settlements from the inhabited parts of the state of Ohio, along Lake Erie, into the Michigan territory, and to connect our settlements, by degrees, through the state of Indiana and the Illinois territory, to that of Missouri. A similar, and equally advantageous effect will soon be produced to the south, through the whole extent of the states and territory, which border on the waters emptying into the Mississippi and the Mobile. In this progress, which the rights of nature demand, and nothing can prevent, marking a growth rapid and gigantic, it is our duty to make new efforts for the preservation, improvement, and civilization of the native inhabitants. The hunter state can exist only in the vast, uncultivated desert. It yields to the more dense and compact form, and greater force, of civilized population, and of right it ought to yield, for the earth was given to man-

kind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort. It is gratifying to know, that the reservations of land made by the treaties with the tribes on Lake Erie, were made with a view to individual ownership among them, and to the cultivation of the soil by all, and that an annual stipend has been pledged to supply their other wants. It will merit the consideration of Congress, whether other provision, not stipulated by the treaty, ought to be made for these tribes, and for the advancement of the liberal and humane policy of the United States towards all the tribes within our limits, and more particularly for their improvement in the arts of civilized life.

“ Among the advantages incident to these purchases, and to those which have preceded, the security which may thereby be afforded to our inland frontiers, is peculiarly important. With a strong barrier, consisting of our own people, thus planted on the lakes, the Mississippi and the Mobile, with the protection to be derived from the regular force, Indian hostilities, if they do not altogether cease, will henceforth lose their terror. Fortifications, in those quarters, to any extent, will not be necessary, and the expense attending them may be saved. A people accustomed to the use of fire arms only, as the Indian tribes are, will shun even moderate works which are defended by cannon. Great fortifications will, therefore, be requisite only, in future, along the

coast, and at some points in the interior connected with it. On these will the safety of our towns, and the commerce of our great rivers, from the Bay of Fundy to the Mississippi, depend. On these, therefore, should the utmost attention, skill, and labour, be bestowed.

“ A considerable and rapid augmentation in the value of all the public lands, proceeding from these and other obvious causes, may henceforward be expected. The difficulties attending early emigrations, will be dissipated even in the most remote parts. Several new states have been admitted into our union, to the west and south, and territorial governments, happily organized, established over every other portion in which there is vacant land for sale. In terminating Indian hostilities, as must soon be done, in a formidable shape at least, the emigration which has heretofore been great, will probably increase, and the demand for land, and the augmentation in its value, be in like proportion. The great increase of our population throughout the union, will alone produce an important effect, and in no quarter will it be so sensibly felt as in those in contemplation. The public lands are a public stock, which ought to be disposed of to the best advantage for the nation. The nation should, therefore, derive the profit proceeding from the continual rise in their value. Every encouragement should be given to the emigrants, consistent with a fair competition between them, but that competition should operate, in the first sale, to the advantage of the nation rather than of indivi-

duals. Great capitalists will derive all the benefit incident to their superior wealth, under any mode of sale which may be adopted. But if looking forward to the rise in the value of the public lands, they should have the opportunity of amassing, at a low price, vast bodies in their hands, the profit will accrue to them, and not to the public. They would also have the power, in that degree to controul the emigration and settlement, in such manner as their opinion of their respective interests might dictate. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in the sale of the public lands, with a view to the public interest, should any be deemed expedient, as in their judgment may be best adapted to the object.

“When we consider the vast extent of territory within the United States, the great amount and value of its productions, the connexion of its parts, and other circumstances, on which their prosperity and happiness depend, we cannot fail to entertain a high sense of the advantage to be derived from the facility which may be afforded in the intercourse between them, by means of good roads and canals. Never did a country of such vast extent offer equal inducements to improvements of this kind, nor ever were consequences of such magnitude involved in them. As this subject was acted on by Congress at the last session, and there may be a disposition to revive it at the present, I have brought it into view, for the purpose of communicating my sentiments on a very important circumstance connected with it,

with that freedom and candour which a regard for the public interest, and a proper respect for Congress, require. A difference of opinion has existed, from the first formation of our constitution to the present time, among our most enlightened and virtuous citizens, respecting the right of Congress to establish such a system of improvement. Taking into view the trust with which I am now honoured, it would be improper, after what has passed, that this discussion should be revived, with an uncertainty of my opinion respecting the right. Disregarding early impressions, I have bestowed on the subject all the deliberation which its great importance, and a just sense of my duty required, and the result is, a settled conviction in my mind, that Congress do not possess the right. It is not contained in any of the specified powers granted to Congress, nor can I consider it incidental to, or a necessary mean, viewed on the most liberal scale, for carrying into effect any of the powers which are specifically granted. In communicating this result, I cannot resist the obligation which I feel to suggest to Congress, the propriety of recommending to the states the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, which shall give to Congress the right in question. In cases of doubtful construction, especially of such vital interest, it comports with the nature and origin of our institutions, and will contribute much to preserve them, to apply to our constituents for an explicit grant of the power. We may confidently rely, that if it appears to their satisfaction, that the power

is necessary, it will always be granted. In this case I am happy to observe, that experience has afforded most ample proof of its utility, and that the benign spirit of conciliation and harmony, which now manifests itself throughout our union, promises to such a recommendation the most prompt and favourable result. I think proper to suggest, also, in case this measure is adopted, that it be recommended to the states to include, in the amendment sought, a right in Congress to institute, likewise, seminaries of learning, for the all important purpose of diffusing knowledge among our fellow citizens throughout the United States.

“ Our manufactures will require the continued attention of Congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge acquired in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures is of great value. Their preservation, which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation.

“ Although the progress of the public buildings has been as favourable as circumstances have permitted, it is to be regretted that the Capitol is not yet in a state to receive you. There is good cause to presume that the two wings, the only parts as yet commenced, will be prepared for that purpose at the next session. The time seems now to have arrived, when this subject may be deemed worthy the attention of Congress, on a scale adequate to national purposes. The completion of the middle building will be necessary to the convenient accommodation of Congress,

of the committees, and various offices belonging to it. It is evident, that the other public buildings are altogether insufficient for the accommodation of the several executive departments, some of whom are much crowded, and even subjected to the necessity of obtaining it in private buildings, at some distance from the head of the department, and with inconvenience to the management of the public business. Most nations have taken an interest and a pride in the improvement and ornament of their metropolis; and none were more conspicuous in that respect than the ancient republics. The policy which dictated the establishment of a permanent residence for the national government, and the spirit in which it was commenced and has been prosecuted, show that such improvement was thought worthy the attention of this nation. Its central position, between the northern and southern extremes of our union, and its approach to the west, at the head of a great navigable river, which interlocks with the western waters, proves the wisdom of the councils which established it. Nothing appears to be more reasonable and proper, than that convenient accommodations should be provided, on a well digested plan, for the heads of the several departments, and for the attorney-general; and it is believed that the public ground in the city, applied to those objects, will be found amply sufficient. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in it, as to them may seem proper.

“ In contemplating the happy situation of the

United States, our attention is drawn with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers of our revolutionary army, who so eminently contributed, by their services, to lay its foundation. Most of those very meritorious citizens have paid the debt of nature, and gone to repose. It is believed that among the survivors there are some not provided for by existing laws, who are reduced to indigence, and even to real distress. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country, and it will do honour to their country to provide for them. The lapse of a few years more, and the opportunity will be forever lost: indeed, so long already has been the interval, that the number to be benefited by any provision which may be made, will not be great.

“ It appearing in a satisfactory manner that the revenue arising from imposts and tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands, will be fully adequate to the support of the civil government, of the present military and naval establishments, including the annual augmentation of the latter, to the extent provided for; to the payment of the interest on the public debt, and to the extinguishment of it at the times authorized, without the aid of the internal taxes, I consider it my duty to recommend to Congress their repeal. To impose taxes, when the public exigencies require them, is an obligation of the most sacred character, especially with a free people. The faithful fulfilment of it is among the highest proofs of their virtue, and capacity for self-government. To dispense with taxes, when it may be

done with perfect safety, is equally the duty of their representatives. In this instance we have the satisfaction to know that they were imposed when the demand was imperious, and have been sustained with exemplary fidelity. I have to add, that however gratifying it may be to me, regarding the prosperous and happy condition of our country, to recommend the repeal of these taxes at this time, I shall nevertheless be attentive to events, and should any future emergency occur, be not less prompt to suggest such measures and burdens as may then be requisite and proper.

“JAMES MONROE.

“Washington, December 2, 1817.”



THE END.







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